

T H E

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. XXXIX.] FOR DECEMBER, 1798. [VOL. VI.

On the twelfth day of January will positively be published, price One Shilling, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER to the Sixth Volume of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, containing the following truly interesting and valuable articles; viz.—A comprehensive Retrospect of the Progress of BRITISH LITERATURE during the last six Months—similar Retrospects of GERMAN, FRENCH, SPANISH, and PORTUGUESE LITERATURE, consisting of Information entirely New and Original—&c. &c.; with INDEXES, TITLE, &c.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Author of a publication, in two vols. entitled "Literary Memoirs of living Authors of Great Britain," has, under the name of DR. PRIESTLEY, assigned a reason for that gentleman's leaving England, which no one else, I apprehend, has ventured to bring forward. Speaking of the doctor's settlement at Hackney, after the riots at Birmingham, he adds: "his misfortunes had not cured him of his political phrensy, and his conduct being at length marked by government, a polite intimation was given him to leave the country. Upon this he emigrated to America, and settled at Northumberland town."

As even *anonymous* narratives, especially when they meet the dispositions of the ignorant and prejudiced, gain credit, it may be worth while to call on the authors to establish the truth of them, by giving their names to the public, and by producing the evidence on which their assertions are advanced. With this view, I beg leave, through the channel of your miscellany, to observe concerning the author of this account of the ground of Dr. PRIESTLEY's emigration, that there lies upon *Him*, an obligation to do this: or, candidly to retract his assertion. At present his account of the matter stands wholly *unsupported*: and labours under the suspicion of being, if not an invention, yet a gross misrepresentation, and injurious farrago, though not of the author of the "Memoirs," yet of some one to whom he has been too credulous.

It is *injurious* to the name of Dr. PRIESTLEY, for it represents him as flying, or rather as *scambling* away from this country to avoid a prosecution, it is to be supposed for *sedition* or *treason*; for which it intimates government had grounds,

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but, in great tenderness to so celebrated a character, would not bring forward the charge.

The Author seems not to be aware that such intimations are contradicted by the open and frank conduct which Dr. PRIESTLEY observed, instantly on his coming to London, after the riots; by having it signified to the king's ministers, that he was there and ready, if they thought proper, to be interrogated on the subject of the riots. But no notice was taken of the message. He seems not to be aware that his assertion is contradicted by the candid and ingenuous detail of his reasons for leaving England, which the doctor himself gave to the public. And, while he imputes a "political phrensy" to the doctor, he seems not to be aware, that the views he has himself exhibited of the course of the doctor's studies and the long list of his publications, which he has given, virtually contradicts the imputation; for they show how little *politics* of any kind had been Dr. PRIESTLEY's object. It is worthy of attention, in this connection, that not one publication, that had a *political* aspect, came from his pen, after his settlement at Hackney. And the Author of the "Memoirs" may with propriety be called upon to alledge one instance of the doctor's behaviour, which, even in his own opinion, could criminate him in the eye of that government, which he tells us "marked his conduct." It may, indeed, be concluded from the whole train in which the author speaks of the doctor and his writings, that he is not acquainted with either: but has formed his judgment of both from common report and vulgar prejudice: which, in different instances, I have found to be the case with those who have been disposed to inveigh most violently against the one or the other.

These remarks might be sufficient to

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confute

confute the assertion of this anonymous author. But I will venture a step further in this argument: and though I would hope that the author has not been guilty of a *designed* misrepresentation, but has been misled, I aver, on the authority of those who best knew Dr. PRIESTLEY and every thing concerning him, that the assertion he has so *invidiously* and rashly made without producing any evidence of it, is NOT TRUE.

I am, Sir, your constant Reader.

JOSHUA TOULMIN.

Taunton, Oct. 27, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

EITHER by my mistake or by an omission of the printer, a contradiction appears in the remarks I sent on the appearance of *Venus* and the *Moon*. I only meant to say, the *Moon*, so near the conjunction, had no phase discernible to the naked eye (at least to mine) the very small illuminated portion of her disk appearing like a radiant point.

It may interest some of your readers, to be informed that *spots* are now again visible on the *sun*. They are approaching its centre. There are two large and well defined, the smaller of which is very round. Near the larger is a considerable number of small granular spots. I saw them on the 21st in the afternoon. They had been observed the day before.

May I be allowed to remark on an use, which appears to be stealing into the French language of making *Planete*, *Comete*, and such words, feminine nouns, contrary to analogy and to etymology, considering them as immediately derived from the Greek; beside, though we are used to it in *sibships of war*, there is no great elegance in making the male deities of the Pagan mythology migrate into a female appellation. This ill suits *Mars*, *Jupiter*, and *Saturn*. And with respect to the only planet in the system (except our moon) where it is proper that the feminine personification should be retained, it is easy to avoid the word *Planete*.

When Boyer wrote, *Planette* was the orthography; and this almost compelled the word to be construed with a feminine adjective: still, as he very justly observed, *astronomers* employed it as a masculine substantive. And indeed, if they had not, there would have been a strange confusion, beside the other objections, in passing from astronomical papers in the French language to those of *Hally* and

Newton in the *Latin*. At present, when the right spelling and pronunciation is restored, there is no more necessity to consider these nouns as feminine, and scarcely more propriety, than in making *Athlete* so. I remain your's sincerely,

CAPEL LOFT.

November 23, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME valuable pages of your magazine have been applied in pointing out the plagiarisms and imitations of authors; and whilst they administer present amusement to your readers, will doubtless contribute to abridge the labours of future editors. Allow me then to offer a small contribution of this kind, and to hope that as similar discoveries occur, they may not be deemed unworthy of insertion. There is a celebrated passage in one of Bishop Atterbury's letters to Pope, that has gained many admirers, and certainly not without reason, as a beautiful specimen of climax; it is as follows:—"What is every year of a wise man's life but a censure or critic on the past? Those, whose date is the shortest, live long enough to laugh at one half of it: *the boy despises the infant, the man the boy, the philosopher both, and the christien all.*" In Sir Henry Blunt's *Voyage to the Levant*, the eighth edition of which was printed in 1671, he says, "thus of old, the Egyptians despised the Grecians, they, the Romans; the Romans all the world; and at this day, the Papists us; the Jews them; the Mahometans all." p. 142. If this be coincidence, it will be allowed to be singularly striking.—Again; in a pamphlet entitled "*A Young Man's Reasons for marrying an Old Woman*," the date of which I cannot at present furnish, though I think it posterior to Atterbury, is this passage "the body may quickly fail the mind, the mind the desire, the desire the satisfaction, and all the man."

Be pleased, in the next place, to compare the following lines of *Otway's Orphan*, at the end of *Act III.*,

What mighty ills have not been done by woman?

Who was't betray'd the capitol? a woman.
Who lost Mark Antony the world? a woman.
Who was the cause of a long ten years war?
And laid at last old Troy in ashes? woman.
Destructive, damnable, deceitful woman.
Woman to man first as a bleeding giv'n,
When innocence and love were in their prime.

HAPPY

Happy a while in Paradise they lay,
But quickly woman long'd to go astray;
Some foolish new adventure needs must prove,
And the first devil she saw, she chang'd her
love:

To his temptations lewdly she inclin'd
Her soul, and for an apple damn'd mankind:

with this passage in “*The New Metamorphosis, or Pleasant Transformation of the Golden Ass of L. Apuleius of Madaura.*” Book iv. chap. 7. “Where sprung the ten years war of Troy, but from Helen? Whence the expulsion of the Roman kings, but the pride and cruelty of Tullia? Who betray'd the secret of Sampson's strength but Dalilah? Rebecca deceived her husband; Hippodamia her father; Deianira destroyed Hercules by her gift, whom all the labours of Hercules could not overcome; Scylla betray'd her own father; Briseis drew Achilles out of the field; and Eve all mankind out of Paradise.”

Compare also his description of an old hag in the same play:

Through a close lane as I pursued my journey,
And meditated on the last night's vision,
I spy'd a wrinkled hag, with age grown double,
Picking dry sticks, and mumbling to herself;
Her eyes with scalding rheum were gall'd and
red;
Cold palsey shook her head, her hands seem'd
wither'd,
And on her crooked shoulders had she wrapt
The tatter'd remnant of an old strip'd hanging,
Which serv'd to keep her carcase from the
cold;
So there was nothing of a piece about her:
Her lower weeds were all o'er coarsely patch'd
With diff'rent colour'd rags, black, red,
white, yellow,
And seem'd to speak variety of wretchedness.”

with this of the witch in Book II. chap. 10. of the above-mentioned work “she seem'd with age and weakness bent almost double; her head and her arms trembled with the palsey; from her eyes there fell a salt rheum that had eaten gutters down her cheeks, while her mounting shoulders, in an irregular orb, overlooking her head, seemed a burthen too great for legs so feeble to support” And a little after “the wretched appearance of my hostess, all patches and rags.”

The first edition of this work was printed in 1708, long after the Orphan had appeared. It professes to be a translation from the Italian of Carlo Monte Socio, fellow of the academy of Humoristi, in Rome; but this is apparently a *num de guerre*, and I should be obliged by any further information concerning it. Otway might have seen it in Italian. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE new measure of finance which is about to be adopted, must no doubt excite very general attention, and opinions will probably differ considerably, both in regard to the principle and the mode of its application, though much less in respect to the former than the latter. It is a maxim not to be disputed, that every member of a state ought to contribute to its support and defence in proportion to his ability; but income is not, in all cases, a fair criterion of this ability, though in general it may be thought sufficiently so for the purpose of taxation: whether it is a principle adapted to the present circumstances of the country, is almost unnecessary to inquire, as it will probably be soon determined by experiment.

It would very soon derange the finances of the most flourishing nation that ever existed, if taxes of the enormous magnitude of that now proposed were imposed without a certainty that their efficient produce would at any rate not be much short of the sum estimated; and how far a tax agrees with the estimate, is to be found not from the nominal produce of such particular tax, but from a comparison of the other branches of the public revenue, and the increase of the general revenue beyond its amount previous to the imposition of the new tax. Whether this country can pay an additional tax of ten millions per annum, is not to be ascertained by merely shewing that this sum is a tenth part of the general income, but by deducting the very great part of this income, which is already absorbed by taxes, and shewing not only that out of the remainder the people will pay this sum without being guilty of perjury or resistance, but that this remainder actually affords such a surplus beyond what is absolutely necessary for procuring what are generally considered as the necessaries and comforts of social life. In order to believe that this is the case, we must admit that the people of this country at present lay by, or add to their stock, at least ten millions every year; and if such an accumulating surplus is taken from individuals into the unproductive hands of government, it must surely greatly check, if not put an entire stop to the increase of our national wealth. But I apprehend few persons will suppose that a surplus to this amount actually exists, in which case, it is evident that the new tax can only be paid by a retrenchment of some part of the present expenditure of individuals, and consequently

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consequently the existing taxes, the most productive of which are those on articles which are the principal objects of this expenditure, must fall short of their present amount. Indeed, in the present state of things, it seems hardly possible to devise a tax of considerable amount which would not materially affect some of those already existing.

The principal motives that have induced so many persons of respectability to evade either wholly or partially, the late increased rate of the assessed taxes, have been either a disapprobation of the cause for which the money is raised, or a conviction of the absolute necessity of endeavouring to restrain the increasing amount of their taxes within the limits of such a portion of their income as will not compel them to relinquish the comforts to which they have been accustomed; and with respect to the tax just mentioned, I believe the latter motive has been by far the most general. If then such persons, and in general, all who live nearly to the extent of their income, are compelled to give up a tenth part of it for the use of government, they have no other choice, but to find some method of diminishing the taxes they before paid, or to submit to the humiliation of placing themselves a degree lower in the scale of society.

Whether a tax upon income is, or is not, under our present circumstances, likely to be productive to the amount estimated, nothing can be more obvious than the partiality of taking the same proportion from different amounts of income. A tenth of the income of a man who has a family to support with 200*l.* a year, must deprive him, if not of some of the actual necessities of life, at least of those things which custom and opinion have rendered almost as important to him; while a tenth taken from a man possessing 10,000*l.* per annum, cannot possibly intrench in the least degree upon the necessities of life, nor probably upon any of his enjoyments, except the gratifications of avarice or vanity. It seems, indeed, that the poor contribute to the very utmost extent of their ability in the taxes on articles of consumption; and the present measure will, in general, bring the middle class to the same point: there will then remain no other mode of increasing the internal revenue than by compelling the rich to contribute their just proportion, by a rate increasing with the amount of their income. The reasons why the latter have been hitherto favoured, and which have thus prevented the adoption of an

equitable system of taxation, are too notorious to need mention.

Dec. 8, 1798.

I. I. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me to avail myself of your Magazine, to solicit some information relative to the culture of the COLEWORT, as I am led to believe it may (as well as the *coleseed*) be found very beneficial on wet dirty land, where it is not possible to cultivate the turnip to any advantage. I should be glad to know where to procure the seed—the best time for sowing—its management when up—and the proper time of using it. It is mentioned in the "*Mid Lothian Report*," as requiring "but little manure, and less attention than cabbages; not so liable to be hurt by frost; and cattle are very fond of them." By *cattle*, is it meant only great stock, or either *sheep* or cattle? I shall be glad also to have the same queries answered respecting *rape*, also noticed (indeed very highly spoken of) in the same report.

Your correspondent, I. E. page 259, in the Magazine for October, notices the great effect of sea-weed laid on ground immediately after mowing, in a crude state. I have noticed at Yarmouth, immediately after a violent east wind, that a similar effect has been produced by the sand drifted up from the sea shore on the grass. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Bedford, Nov. 1798.

G. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I am informed, that a public preacher before the university of Cambridge, lately asserted that the celebrated passage relative to *the three witnesses* had been recently demonstrated to be genuine. If this assertion proceeded neither from folly, impudence, nor ignorance, for the sake of truth, I call upon him to shew where the boasted demonstration may be found. That this verse was a miserable forgery, it is understood the great Bentley satisfactorily evinced, in his *clerum* delivered from the same pulpit, on taking his doctor's degree. What Porson, Papelbaum, and Marsh have written on this subject, should confine it for ever to its own place; and what Bishop Lowth thought of any one who should set himself to defend it, before either of the last three had written, the annexed citation will shew:

"Habemus,

“Habemus in theologia rabulas quosdam, in magistri alicujus verba juratos: nihil est tam absurdum, quod illi, si res et occasio ferat, non parati sint defendere. Sed neminem credo jam apud nos esse, in Critica Sacra paulum modo versatum, et cui sanum sit principi, qui pro sinceritate commatis 7 mi Joh v. propugnare velit.”

This passage is cited from a letter to Michaelis in his “Literarischer Briefwechsel,” part second, p. 428; a collection abounding with curious information, and, amongst the rest, an anecdote of Handel, who informed the late Sir John Pringle, that he was indebted to Luther’s Psalm tunes for many passages introduced by him into his oratorios. I am, Sir, your constant reader,

AN OLD CANTAB.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

ARTHUR YOUNG, in his “Six Weeks Tour,” after presenting his readers with a table of the average price of labour in agriculture from 20 miles round London to the distance of 170 miles, makes the following remarks (page 325), “You see, Sir, by these tables, that the influence of the capital, in raising the price of labour, is prodigious; the difference between the extremes being no less than 4s. 6d. or *nearly three-fourths of the lowest country price*: nor can the least reason be given for this. At London the bread is ate as cheap as any where, and meat only one penny per pound dearer than the cheapest part of the country: the price of provisions therefore has nothing to do with labour.” Nothing, in my opinion, can be more fallacious than this statement. In the first place butter, which is an article consumed by the labouring poor in the remote and frugal parts of the country, as well as in the luxurious neighbourhood of the metropolis, is totally omitted in this general recapitulation, although his own tables (page 310) prove the difference in this article to be *nearly three-fourths of the lowest country price*. Firing also is put out of the account, although it appears from another of the said tables (page 319), that in Glamorganshire (his greatest given distance) as many coals as six oxen can draw may be had for little more than the price of three bushels in the neighbourhood of London: and although it is known, that in many of the distant provinces, firing is to be procured by the poor cottager for no other expence than the time and labour of cutting or digging it. There is also a fallacy in taking the *medium price of butchers meat*, as the basis of his conclusion, since veal, so dear an article in the neighbourhood of London, is to be purchased in the scattered

neighbourhoods of remote parts of the country, at about half the price of beef or mutton, i. e. about one-third of the medium price of meat about London. Bread, also, about London, *must* be purchased at the baker’s shops; and accordingly at the same price as in London: but in distant parts the labourer does not buy his bread at those bakers’ shops, in towns, where A. YOUNG procured his information as to the price. He buys the wheat, gets it ground, sells the bran at a good price, has his bread made and baked at home, and has therefore several advantages over those who live in the populous neighbourhood of London. In short, if I had leisure at this time to pursue the calculation, I think I could make it sufficiently apparent, that the wages near London are not out of proportion, and that the condition of the peasantry in Glamorganshire and those other parts of Wales, and remote parts of England which I am acquainted with, is not worse (though all are bad enough) than that of their supposed luxurious and enviable fellow-labourers within 20 miles of the metropolis.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE communication of P. C. in his remarks on C. P. page 335, on the curious investigation of the Lord’s Supper, is very interesting, since it tends to prove, that the Editor of “Colmet’s Dictionary,” whoever he may be, has, in some respect, adopted the same idea as is thrown out in VAURIEN: it is not, however, probable, that either this Editor, or the writer of Vaurien, are at all acquainted with each other’s works. It merits observation, that the *custom*, noticed under the article EATING in “Colmet’s Dictionary,” transcribed by P. C. and on which the Editor finds his idea, is NOT the Keedush, or Jewish rite, described by the author of Vaurien, but merely the *grace after meals*, practised in that form by the Jews. It bears a great resemblance, and chiefly differs in this, that it is used *after meals daily*, and that the bread is not distributed in morsels, as is now done in the sacrament. The *keedush* is exactly the SACRAMENT, and is only practised on the evenings of the sabbath, and other festivals.

I am as little delighted with theological discussions as yourself; but this correction, or rather explanation, seems very necessary for the proper understanding of this curious topic.

Dec. 10, 1798.

B. W.
To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DESIROUS to give your correspondent A. B. C. the information he wishes for on the subject of horse-chesnuts, I have looked through the "*Etudes de la Nature*," of the ingenious St. Pierre, for a passage which I am confident I met with in that work, and though I have not succeeded in finding it, yet I think my memory will enable me to give him its substance. Walking one day in the park of Versailles, he observed the cows greedily eating the horse-chesnuts as they fell from the trees; this surprised him very much, as in all the ingenious enquires he had heard of, as to the use of that nut, he had understood that it was taken for granted, to be rejected as food, by all domestic animals. Upon questioning the cow-keepers upon the subject, they answered him, that it was not only a favourite food with the cows, but also supplied them with more milk than any other they were acquainted with.

As to the value of the wood, I can say nothing from my own observation, but I have heard that it is more capable of resisting water than that of any other tree. If this be found true, it might be converted to many useful purposes, particularly that of making the wooden-soled shoes so much used in the northern parts of England. Your's, &c,

Bath, Sept. 11, 1798.

C. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING that your interesting and valuable Magazine is devoted to topics of real and extensive utility, I am induced to offer for your insertion a few remarks on the subject of oral impediment, in order to evince the necessity of attending to the earliest indications of so great an inconvenience.

In the course of my practice I have almost constantly been successful in a speedy removal of every defect of this nature, when the case has not been too long neglected: but after inattention in childhood, have generally found that the organs had acquired an obduracy of obstruction which increased the difficulty, and retarded the cure.

From the necessity of early education, children labouring under defective utterance are generally sent to school in common with others, where, from the want of a constant attention to their misfortune, together with the utter incapacity of their teachers to properly treat their case, the evil not only daily acquires new strength,

but soon forms a powerful obstacle to that literal and scientific improvement for which they have been placed from home.

The instruments of speech, like the joints of the limbs, become every day less flexible, and if not liberated and brought into proper action as early as possible, are in danger of assuming a stiffness and non-elasticity like that which frequently discovers itself in the fingers of late beginners on the piano-forte, or any other musical instrument. But I would further remark, that even if the lingual organs did not acquire some degree of rigidity by age, ill habits, and continued obstruction, still the particular exercises necessary to the removal of impeded utterance would always be more effectual, and of quicker operation with the juvenile pupil than with the adult. That season of mental aptitude, easy submission, and freedom from foreign thoughts and cares, on which we so much depend for improvement in the one case, is equally favourable to success in the other.

Parents are too apt to flatter themselves with the expectation of the removal of this inconvenience, without the assistance of art; and to suppose that a defect which appears to them but the result of a careless habit, will find a remedy in unaided nature; and trusting to this fallacious hope, expose their offspring to the danger of never enjoying, in perfection, one of the most important of human blessings.

My confidence, Sir, in the truth of these observations, not being founded on my own practice alone, but in that of my father and grandfather, I am the more induced to press them on the attention of your numerous readers: wishing, however, at the same time, to have it understood, that impediments in speech are not rendered *irremediable* by the neglect of which I have been speaking, but that they generally become less manageable, sooner of removal, and frequently supersede that perfect freedom and volubility which an earlier attention might have insured. Indeed, I have met with instances in middle aged persons, of an easy, and even a speedy recovery of their utterance, but it is not often that the delicate mechanism of which a fluent pronunciation depends, retains its ductility so long. And in a case where so much may be effected by timely attention, and such trouble and danger incurred by neglect, not to delay the remedy is obviously the highest interest of the individual, and a benefit to society. I am, Sir, respectfully your's, &c.

*China-Terrace,
Vauxhall Road,* PRISCILLA BUSBY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS surprised at perusing in your Magazine of last month a letter from Mr. Wood of Shrewsbury, complaining of the severity with which, in my "Dissertation on Parish Workhouses," lately published at the request of the Society for the promotion of the arts, manufactures, and commerce, I have pointed out what appeared to me two important errors in his "Account of the House of Industry at Shrewsbury" and, by way of retaliation, accusing me likewise of an error equal in magnitude to either of his own.

In noticing these inaccuracies I did not mean to be severe; nor can I, even now, trace any severity upon a re-perusal of the objectionable paragraph. Mr. Wood's pamphlet, I have uniformly acknowledged, is possessed of much general merit; and it by no means requires the feeble assistance of my commendation to induce the public to value it as it deserves. It is impossible, however, to peruse this pamphlet with minute attention without deducing the extraordinary conclusion, that the poor at Shrewsbury are supported upon terms incomparably lower than they can be in any other part of this kingdom, where a diet equally liberal is allowed; and that their mortality during the first month of infancy, is contradictory to the established laws of nature, and inconceivably less than what occurs in any other part of the world: for, we are told, that out of ninety-one children born in the House of Industry at the time of Mr. Wood's writing, not one had died within the first month from its birth. I am not the first person who has been astonished at this extraordinary assertion; and I only repeated what the Rev. Mr. Howlett had long before suspected, when I took the liberty of doubting whether some mistake had not arisen in the statement, from the deaths of some infants having been omitted to be registered by the secretary. To render this doubt the more probable I stated, from authorities to which I duly referred, a short estimation of the comparative mortality of infants in many other places. In the Pays de Vaud, in Switzerland, the healthiest country in Europe, if not in the world, the proportion of infants dying within the first month, I observed, is one in fifty: in the southern provinces of France rather more than one in fifty: in the generality of houses of Industry in Norfolk and Suffolk, one in between six and seven; and in the London work-houses one in five: And yet in the house of Industry at Shrewsbury, out of ninety one children forming the

total number born there at the time of Mr. Wood's writing, not an individual, we are told, had perished within this most fatal period!!! In every other stage of life, from one month to maturity, from maturity to old age, the mortality evinced is in no instance outrageous to general expectation, and experience: and, although Mr. Wood appears hurt at my having adopted the term "miraculous," I cannot avoid repeating, that if the above be actually true, "it is a circumstance so inconsistent with what is related of the proportional mortality of the poor at the same place in every other stage of life, an event so totally repugnant to the common laws of nature in every place, that it can scarcely be supposed to occur but by a miraculous interposition of Providence in favour of the Shrewsbury institution."

But Mr. Wood himself seems, at length, astonished at the existence of so marvellous a phenomenon; and although, when questioned upon this subject by Mr. Howlett, he declared (see p. 85 of his pamphlet) that "he could not, upon the strictest enquiry, find any mistake;" he now confesses the probability of his error, and asserts, that "it is very possible the secretary may have omitted registering one or more deaths." It would have been more satisfactory still, however, if he had favoured us in his letter with a statement of the mortality that has occurred within the same period of infancy since the publication of this truly extraordinary account.

But I pass on to the consideration of the other inaccuracy which I noticed, and which Mr. Wood is yet desirous of justifying: that, I mean, relating to the inconceivable and altogether unrivalled cheapness with which the poor in the Shrewsbury House of Industry are said to be provided with, a very judicious and liberal diet; and which is still stated at the very low rate of 1s. 6½d. for each weekly. Persuaded as I was that the diet here allowed, could not possibly be purchased at the price thus specified, I endeavoured to calculate from Mr. Wood's own statement of the aggregate number of resident paupers, and the aggregate amount which they annually cost for provisions, what must necessarily, and numerically be the weekly expence of each. In doing this, however, I found no small degree of difficulty, for there is no one year in which both these very useful data make any appearance together. Thus, for the year 1790 the average number of poor is asserted, but not the expence for provisions; while, on the contrary, for the year 1794, we have a table for the expence

expence of provisions, but no statement of the number of poor who were supported by them; and for the intermediate years we have no statement for the one or the other. I had a right to presume, however, that in the year 1794 the number of poor was diminished below what they amounted to in 1790, and, indeed, that they were diminishing annually. Mr. Wood had himself specified them to have diminished at least ten from 1789 to 1790; being in the former year 350, in the latter 340. "It is natural to suppose, I observed, that the prudent regulations adopted by the directors at Shrewsbury, will occasion, every year, a diminution in the number of dependant paupers, in the same manner that similar regulations have been attended with similar beneficial effects at Norwich, and at Hamburgh. At the latter place, this diminution has, for the last seven years, amounted, upon the average, to an hundred families per annum; and, at the former, from 1789 to 1792, to more than an hundred persons annually." This mode of reasoning, indeed, Mr. Wood now chuses to brand with the appellation of "unfounded presumption"; but whether it be presumption in him thus to term it, or in me thus to reason, I leave with the public to decide for us. "It so happened, indeed, says Mr. Wood, that at Norwich there were 300 fewer in 1792 than in 1789;" it certainly did so happen; and it happened likewise, that the number of paupers at Norwich had been regularly diminishing every year for the five years preceding 1792. "Allowing, however, I continued, the number of poor at Shrewsbury to have been precisely the same this year as four years before, viz. 340; and that this annual expence of provisions amounted to the sum actually specified of 1782l. 8s 9d. even on this calculation, the weekly expence of provisions arises to upwards of 2s. per head." I am now, however, informed by Mr. Wood's letter inserted in your last Magazine, that, owing to some accidental cause, the number of poor in the year 1794, instead of diminishing or even remaining the same, had increased from 340 to 364: and Mr. Wood exults at the misconception into which his profound silence upon this subject had very naturally led me; and now attempts once more to state the certainty with which the poor are maintained at the weekly rate of 1s. 6d $\frac{1}{2}$ for each. But Mr. Wood's error, though not so enormous, is now rendered more palpable, and conspicuous than before. For as the table in his pamphlet states that there was actually expended in provisions this

year for those 364 paupers no less a sum than 1782l. 8s. 9d. a little numerical calculation will demonstrate incontrovertibly that each pauper must have cost in round numbers 1s. 10d per week instead of 1s. 6d $\frac{1}{2}$, independant of milk, cheese, and grocery, which are not included in the estimate. This difference calculated for individuals, and for the week only, may, at first sight, appear trifling, but when multiplied by large numbers of individuals resident together, and extended through the year instead of being confined to the week, the sum total will become an object of very serious concern: and, if there be any truth in numerical arithmetic, the error I at first suspected, is now confirmed beyond all possibility of denial. And yet Mr. Wood still maintains in his letter, that "the fact respecting provisions was correctly stated from actual experiment made by very intelligent gentlemen in the direction."

But I have before observed that Mr. Wood has not only endeavoured to justify his own statement, but has retaliated by charging me also with having fallen into an equal error myself, in consequence of having averaged, in my pamphlet, the maintenance of the poor at Norwich at 2s. 10d. per head weekly. It is true I have thus averaged them; not, however, from any personal knowledge I have pretended to, but from the authority of a very valuable tract written by Mr. Vancouver, to which, in this very place, I have given a full reference. Whether, therefore, this account be true or false, I am in no respect implicated in it myself: I have candidly advanced my authority, and am neither intitled to praise for accuracy, nor censure for mistake. I have not at present this pamphlet of Mr. Vancouver's at hand; but it is not improbable, however, that in the average sum of 2s. 10d. for weekly maintenance, should be included the expence of clothing as well as of provisions; and I am obliged to Mr. Wood for this opportunity of explaining a charge which must otherwise appear extravagant; as I am also for the compliments with which he has honoured my little tract in the course of his letter.

Καὶ τὸν γέ Τεῦχον τάποτεδ' αγγελλομένον,
"Οσον τοτ' ἔχθρος ήν, τασσοδ' ἔναι φίλος"
Καὶ ξυμπονεῖν, καὶ μηδεν ελειπεῖν οσον
Χρη τοις αριστοῖς αὐδεῖσιν πονεῖ Σρότες.

Caroline-place, J. M. GOOD.
Guildford-street, Dec. 14.

P. S. I beg leave to avail myself of the opportunity afforded by your Magazine, of publicly contradicting the report which has stated me to be the author of the satirical poem entitled the "Pursuits of Literature."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONGST all the various articles of information, which compose your useful miscellany, none have a stronger claim to the attention of the true lover of his country, than those which relate to the manufactures of this kingdom. To the speculative inquirer they will serve to unfold the causes of that vast wealth, flowing first into the main trunks of commerce, from thence diffused into ten thousand smaller streams, and still proceeding through an infinite number of minute ramifications: and to the statesman, who shall contemplate the present state of our manufactories, languid and decaying, they cannot fail to exhibit a striking proof of the dreadful effects of war. Few possess the ability to give to a subject of this nature so much interest as is to be found in Dr. Aikin's History of the manufactories of Manchester, and its vicinity; neither does any manufactory afford so many advantageous circumstances to embellish a dry narrative. The manufactures of Norwich require but little machinery: only that of the most common kind is used, so that this account can be enlivened by no details of that sort.— That the county of Norfolk was famous for the manufacture of Wool from the earliest period, when that art came to be known in this island, may be fairly concluded from the circumstance of its still retaining the primitive mode of spinning wool with the ancient spindle and distaff; a practice unknown, I believe, in every other part of the kingdom*. In the reign of Henry the 1st. an inundation having caused many of the Flemings to quit their country, part of them are supposed to have landed in this county, and to have settled at Worstead, now an obscure town in it, which is said to have given its name to the class of manufactures, which originated therein, and soon spread through its neighbourhood, till Norwich became their head quarters. That they began to be of some consequence in the reign of Edward II. appears, from a patent granted to John Pecock, for the measuring every piece of *worsted* made in the city of Norwich, or the county of Norfolk; but which, being found to check and depress the rising spirit of the trade, was soon after recalled. Other laws for regulating the sale of these *worsteeds*, were enacted in the reign of Richard II. and

the manufactory continued to increase during the succeeding reigns; so that, according to Blomfield (the Historian of Norfolk), the sale of stuffs made in Norwich only, in the reign of Henry VIII. amounted to 100,000l. annually, besides stockings, which were computed at 60,000l. more. At this early period of our manufactory, it was judged necessary for supporting its credit, to appoint officers whose business it should be to inspect the goods; and by an act passed the 23d. Henry VI. c. 4, four wardens were ordered to be chosen for the city of Norwich, and other four for the county of Norfolk—“*to do right and make due search of worsteeds in Norwich and Norfolk, and which shall set down orders for the true making thereof;* and it having been discovered “*that divers persons in Norwich, and Norfolk, make untrue wares, by which means they lose their ancient estimation beyond sea,*” &c.—The number of wardens for each department, were, by a statute of Edward IV. increased from four to eight. From this it appears that the stuffs made at this time in this city, had found their way into foreign countries, most probably into Holland and Flanders, and on account of the advantages which the nation already derived from the manufacture of its wools, the policy of keeping that commodity at home began to be more and more apparent, and accordingly *partial* restrictions were laid upon its exportation. Not only did these manufactures flourish in Norwich, and in the town of Worstead, (where they first took root) but we find, by an act passed in the 14th Henry VIII. “*that the making of worsteeds, saies, and stammins, which had greatly increased in the city of Norwich and county of Norfolk, was now practised more busily and diligently than in times past at Yarmouth and Lynn;*”—the wardens of those towns were therefore put under the jurisdiction of Norwich. If any regard may be paid to the preamble of an act of parliament passed in this reign, the county of Norfolk produced a breed of sheep, and from their wool fabricated a kind of worstead yarn, peculiar to it self; this act, to which I allude, asserts, “*that worstead yarn is the private commodity of the city of Norwich, and the county of Norfolk, i. e. spun of the wool growing, and of sheep bred, only within the county of Norfolk, and in no place elsewhere.*” What were the peculiar qualities of this yarn made from *Norfolk wool*, it is not easy now to determine; but, if the sheep were of the same *short-wooled* kind, which

* It is still used in Portugal.

now feed upon our pastures and walks, it was wholly inapplicable to the distaff (or as it now began to be called rock) spinning. This county stands unrivalled at this day for the curious fine texture of its worsted yarn, which, however, is not made from the wools of the county, but from those of Lincoln, and some rich marshes bordering upon it. During the reign of Edward VI. and Philip and Mary new articles of manufacture continued from time to time to be introduced into this city. *Philip and Mary* passed an act to encourage the making of the *Russells, Satins, Satins-reverses* and *Fustians* of Naples, as *Edward* had before to regulate the manufacture of *Hats, Dornecks, and Coverlets*; these, with the *Saies* and *Stammins* mentioned before, and broad and narrow woollen cloths (which were also made here in considerable quantities) composed the trade of the county. But nothing contributed so rapidly to advance its prosperity, as the arrival of those industrious swarms, from the Dutch and Walloon livers, who fled hither from that religious tyger, the duke of Alva. With them they imported the art of fabricating many articles, before unknown in this country: their names were various as their qualities*, “mingled with silk and satin, or linen yarn, &c.”; and it may not be unworthy of remark, that in 1575, “the Dutch elders presented in court (at Norwich) a new work, called *Bombasins*†,” for the making of which elegant kind of stuff, this city has ever since been in high repute. Just at this moment, when the country was deriving inestimable benefits from the skill and labour of these refugees, the spirit of persecution which was renewed against them in this asylum (probably through the jealous interference of some native manufacturer,) had nearly deprived us of these advantages. The mayor of this city was ordered to examine them, “touchinge the horrible and damnable doctrine of the anabaptists, “from which however, they excupated themselves, and obtained a respite, till archbishop Laud, with his injunctions, drove many hundreds of the manufacturers into Holland, where they and their arts were protected and cherished. But with the mild spirit of toleration returned the vigour and enterprize of trade, and the exiles brought back, with new specimens of their inventive art. The articles which were anciently the

chief manufactures of the city, now became so intirely obsolete, that it was thought necessary to pass an act, in the 7th of Geo. I. to compel the makers of any sort of stuffs to become *freemen* of the city, as were formerly the manufacturers of *Russells, Fustians, &c.*; and, the reason assigned for this was, that a constant supply of able magistrates might at all times be found. During this long period it does not appear, that those who manufactured these goods for the foreign trade, were the exporters of them. Many of the master-weavers lived in the villages near Norwich; these brought their stuffs to the market, and, as well as those who resided in the city, sold them to a sort of middle-man, who supplied the London merchants with them. It required a large extension of capital and of knowledge to add the character of the merchant, to that of the manufacturer: to some, the general advantage of this union of characters may still be held problematical; and it has been maintained (how wisely I pretend not to determine) that the public prosperity stood upon a firmer basis, while the manufactory was in the hands of a large body of masters of circumscribed capital, but who made quick returns by means of the merchants who resorted to them, than it does at this present time, when the whole trade is conducted by a few houses, who command large capitals, and who add the sagacity of the merchant to the skill of the manufacturer. This question, standing by itself, is of considerable importance; and as the same system is beginning to take place in *Leeds, Halifax*, and some other manufacturing towns, I should like to see the matter discussed by some able correspondent. But the trade of Norwich did not formerly so much depend upon the foreign demand as it does at this time. From the beginning of the present century, 'till within these forty years, this kingdom alone took off a very considerable quantity of stuffs of various kinds: the *crapes* of Norwich were in very common use, and during the administration of Sir Robert Walpole, and so long as the city had powerful friends at court, the public mournings were always ordered to be in Norwich *crapes*. This unpleasant fabric, unsupported by ministerial influence, soon fell into disgrace, and gave way to more elegant manufactures; and the destruction of our *home trade* was completed by the prevalence of articles made from cotton, which the inventions of Arkwright and others rendered

* Blomfield, Vol. II. page 205.

† Ibid. page 207.

dered much cheaper than formerly. Excluded in a large degree from a share in the trade of this kingdom, our merchant-manufactures did not sit down supinely, without making an effort for compensating in some other way the loss which they had sustained. The correspondence which they had begun on the continent, they now extended to every point of the compass: by sending their sons to be educated in Germany, Spain, and Italy, they qualified* them for the execution of their plans, and at the same time cultivated a more familiar connection with those countries. Their travellers penetrated through Europe, and their pattern-cards were exhibited in every principal town, from the frozen plains of Moscow, to the milder climes of Lisbon, Seville, and Naples. The Russ peasant decorated himself with his dash of gaudy Callimanco; and the Spanish Hidalgo was sheltered under his light cloak of Norwich Camblett. The introduction of their articles into Spain, Italy, Poland, and Russia, soon made the manufacturers ample amends for the capriciousness of fashion in their own country. The taste of foreign nations was now consulted; the gravity of the Spaniard was suited in his plain, but fine-textured camblett, the loom was taught to imitate the handy-works of Flora, and the most garish assemblage of colours of every dye, satisfied the vanity of the Suanbian and Bohemian female. The great fairs of Frankfort, Leipsic, and of Salerno, were thronged with purchasers of these commodities, which were unsuccessfully imitated by the manufacturers of Saxony. Norwich was now crowded with its looms; every winter's evening exhibited to the traveller entering its walls, the appearance of a general illumination: from twenty miles around, the village weavers resorted to it with the produce of their looms; and though the distaff and the spinning wheel, throughout Norfolk and Suffolk, were incessantly plied, yet the produce was inadequate to the demand. It became necessary to increase the importation of bay yarn from Ireland, of which more was annually consumed here, than, but a few years before, was imported into all England. From this meridian of its prosperity, this manufactory began to shew symptoms of declension before we entered upon this

war, which has so effectually ruined it; yet, in a tolerable trade, it was estimated that about fifty thousand tons of wool, chiefly of the growth of Lincolnshire, were combed and spun in the county of Norfolk, which employed about five hundred combers, and furnished spinning-work for most of the poor women and children in the county. Besides this, great quantities of yarn were brought from all the neighbouring counties, and at that time, even from Scotland.

Some years ago, the returns of the manufactory were estimated to be about 1,200,000l. per annum; at present, when the merchant is shut out from most of his foreign markets by war, and from his own by fashion, they must fall very much below this estimate: but, supposing them to be only 800,000l. the price of labour bestowed on them will be 685,000l. whilst the value of the raw material, dying stuff, oil, soap, and coals, will be only 115,000. This manufacture furnishes about fifty distinct occupations, reckoning from the sheep-shearer to the mariner, who takes charge of the bales, and, in a full trade, not fewer than a hundred thousand hands are employed in its different branches. Its importance will be sufficiently apparent, when we reflect how much the value of the raw material is increased by labour, and that this price is drawn from foreigners, for the maintenance of our poor. Compared with this, what are the national advantages of the sale of 800,000l. worth of coffee or sugar, in Hambro' or Lubeck? The staple articles of Norwich may be said to be its fine cambletts†, and its worsted damasks, and flowered satins, though the latter, by the introduction of much *inferior* bed-furniture, are falling into disuse. The East India company give annually their orders for a considerable quantity of our fine cambletts; and during the torpor of the Spanish and Italian trades, this circumstance has greatly alleviated the distresses of the poor.

Norwich, Nov. 8, 1798.

T.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PICTURE OF VERSAILLES SINCE THE REVOLUTION.

By DOCTOR MEYER.

Nowhere does the vicissitude of human affairs, and the insanity of sublunary greatness, appear in a more

† The last edition of Guthrie sticks to the most ancient reports, and makes Norwich to manufacture stockings and Dornecks.

striking

* A qualification for the compting-house, is not all that has been derived from this education: we are indebted to it, for some of our most elegant and faithful translations from the German.

[Dec.

striking point of view, or make a more profound and afflictive impression on the beholder, than at Versailles in its present state of desolation. What, in the ordinary course of events, a long succession of years would have been unable to effect, the hand of devastation rapidly accomplished and destroyed in a few years what ages had spared.

Versailles has lost thirty thousand of its inhabitants: it is poor and deserted: the palace is uninhabited. The greater portion of that park where art had so favourably lent her hand to nature, now lies neglected. The lodge and other buildings of Trianon, are empty, ruined, or destroyed. Numerous antique statues, busts, basso-rilievos, and vases, are either entirely broken to pieces, or at least mutilated. A gloomy solitude, similar to that of the tombs which preserve the remains of those who formerly sat here on the throne, environs the man who directs his wandering steps through these places which lately were the scenes of such lively animation.

Already has time begun to spread the consolatory veil of oblivion over the epoch which gave date to this frightful devastation. The government itself bestows the greatest attention in repairing the ravages caused by anarchy,—in supplying the losses,—and softening here and there by new institutions the painful spectacle of this total destruction.

The little Trianon, that building constructed with as conspicuous delicacy of taste, as inventiveness of genius—together with its gardens, where art had embellished nature, and where were assembled the most accomplished productions of creative talents—is no longer in existence.

A bill, posted over the front gate, with these words, "Property to be sold," announces, not the sale, but the dilapidation, of that national property. It has already been alienated for a trifling sum. The doors of the voluptuous pavilion formerly inhabited by the queen are dried up and cracked by the weather: the grass grows on the stair-case; the ivy creeps along the walls: the halls and chambers are in a state of desolation; the doors and windows have been stripped of their locks and fastenings, which were superbly wrought in bronze; the glasses have been broken, the consoles shattered, the painted ornaments torn away from over the doors; a vapour like that of a confined cellar exhales from the unventilated apartments; saltpetre exudes from the damp and naked walls. In the three cabinets of the

queen, formerly arranged and ornamented with so much art and taste, opposite to the Temple of Love half concealed in a grove in a manner so picturesque, the richly-wrought wainscoting has been suffered to remain, together with the windows of plate-glass, whose transparency is so delusive that no difference is perceptible, whether the windows be open or shut. No movables are to be seen in the house but the shattered remains of the apparatus of different games, broken cars, and fragments of fantastic figures of animals which have been used to ornament sledges: they lie in a confused heap in the dining parlour. In another apartment are a group of figures in wax, of the natural size, representing the ambassadors sent to the king of France in 1787 by Tippoo Saib, and whom that eastern despot caused to be strangled on their return, as a reward for their services. The queen had their figures executed, and arrayed in the dress of their country. Afterwards the inspector of the lodge bought them at auction, in order to make a profit by exhibiting them as a show. Such is the wreck of that edifice, once the temple of refined enjoyments and fleeting pleasures.

A small theatre in the park of Trianon, which was decorated with equal taste and luxury, still displays in its rich gildings and beautiful stuccoes the traces of its former magnificence. But whatever was capable of inviting the hand of theft has disappeared. Even the blue velvet which covered the seats and leaning-rails in the boxes and orchestra, has been stripped off; though certainly the value of the scraps thus obtained was not sufficient to pay for a day's labour, which must have been employed in this work of destruction. Over two groups of the three Graces placed on the forepart of the stage to support magnificent chandeliers, are inscribed these words: "In requisition for the museum." At least, this circumstance has saved them.

Through a labyrinth, a winding path leads up to a little hill: all the plantations are neglected, and the shrubs are stifled by a luxuriant crop of weeds, which impede the passage. Nature has here degenerated to her savage state; but the view of some detached parts is still beautiful and picturesque; and, with very little labour, the whole might be restored to its pristine condition.

On the hill, a temple of Flora rises in a bower of rose-trees, jessamines, and myrtles: it is a charming pavilion. In front of it, at the foot of the hill, beyond

a small

a small lake which is now become a stagnant pool, extends a lawn, over which are irregularly scattered a number of small thickets, allowing in their intervals a beautiful view of the country. On the right hand, tall clumps of poplars and planes half conceal the prospect of Little Trianon. Through the openings of this dark grove is seen an artificial rock of limestone, from which heretofore issued with loud noise a cascade, whose waters flowed into the lake. It was in this pavilion that the queen usually breakfasted, while the notes of rural music soothed her ears from the surrounding bower. The decorations of the lesser parlour exhibit a master-piece of painting *in fresco*: it is scarcely possible any where to find superior execution in that kind of painting, or a more tasteful and judicious selection of ornaments: they consist in festoons of flowers, groups of fruit, trophies relative to the arts of peace, light arabesques, poetic fancies, displaying at once an enchanting contrast, together with the most happy composition and invention—each piece highly finished even in its minutest parts. They present with accurate precision that character of simple nature and rural peace which is suited to this apartment. The colours are still as fresh as when first laid on; and the inspector carefully takes every possible precaution to preserve these paintings from being injured by the dampness of the air.

On quitting this pavilion, a winding path leads through a grove, and a plantation of flowering shrubs, to a gentle slope, whence the eye commands the plain, an irregular lake with ruins on its margin, and at the extremity a small hamlet half concealed in the wood. It consists of eight houses, calculated to represent the occupations of rural life—a mill, a barn, a school-house, a dairy, and other houses such as are used by the peasantry. Each of these was heretofore delightfully furnished; and this hamlet was the secret scene of the private pleasures of the royal family, who here indulged in innocent and childish amusements; the king being habited in the dress of a miller, the queen in that of a country girl, Monsieur (now Louis XVIII.) acting as the schoolmaster; and the family used to pass several days at the hamlet, dressed in that style. At present it is a scene of desolation: the windows are for the most part broken, the stair-cases half destroyed, and covered with the creeping shoots of wild vine and ivy. It no longer resembles the smiling abode of the happy admiring

rural life, but rather the gloomy lurking-place of a band of robbers.

The situation of the Temple of Love still presents one of the most charming sights in this park: it is separated from the lodge of Little Trianon by a lawn intersected by clumps of trees and clusters of shrubs, and rises half in sight above the encircling bower. Twelve fluted columns of the Corinthian order, and of elegant workmanship, support a cupola richly ornamented, under which stood the charming statue of Love, by Bouchardon, which has since been transferred to the museum at Versailles.

Various smaller buildings in the park are entirely demolished, or threatened with approaching ruin; having neither doors, nor roofs, nor windows, and even a part of their walls being already pulled down. The frightful picture of destruction and death has, in these once beautiful retreats, succeeded that of creative genius and well-regulated art.

The palace of Great Trianon still exists, as in a savage wilderness; but it has been stripped of all its paintings, and is also falling into ruin. The marble colonnades alone seem disposed to brave the hand of destruction.

Those parts of the garden which form the immediate inclosure of the palace of Versailles, are kept in good order, and are carefully preserved entire and unaltered. The water-works—not indeed all, but the chief part of them—are in good condition. The statues, the groups, the vases, remain in their former stations; and care has been taken to repair the damages they had suffered from mutilation. The shocking spectacle of the half-broken statues has been removed from sight; and there now appear few victims of barbarism, except some busts of Roman emperors, of which the noses have been broken off, and a few vases that have been injured in their *basso rilievo*. The royal statues that have been spared, are ornamented with very inappropriate attributes. That of Louis XIV. which is in the great room of the Orangery, wears a cap of liberty, instead of his flowing periwig, which has been chiseled off, and a pike in lieu of his commander's truncheon: and lest the public should mistake this new god of war in masquerade, the following inscription has been placed on the pedestal—“The Gallic Mars, protector of the liberty of the world.” The same metamorphosis has been effected in the colossal *basso rilievo*, by Coustou, representing Louis XIV. on horseback, in the great gallery of the palace.

lace. The genius of glory, who is seen descending from the clouds, is now made to hold, instead of the original laurel-wreath, a cap of liberty over the monarch's bald head.

The beautiful collection of above twelve hundred fine orange-trees, some of which date their existence from the time of Francis the First, is in perfect preservation, and tended with the utmost care.

The man who had never seen the great palace of Versailles in all the dazzling splendor of the court, or he who can have forgotten that fleeting pomp, may think that the interior parts of that edifice, as well as the gallery and the apartments of the royal family, have acquired more beauties and greater brilliancy than they formerly possessed. The museum of arts, of the department of Versailles, is displayed in those apartments. The arrangement of this museum might serve as a model for others, and is far superior to that of the museum of Paris in the gallery of the Louvre. The pieces which are here exhibited are chosen with greater taste, better arranged, less crowded, and placed in a better light. The happy disposition of the building itself favours the general view of the whole, and the separate examination of each individual piece. We here find none but master-pieces of painting and sculpture, without any mixture of petty trifles—superb paintings of the Italian, Flemish, and French schools, ancient and modern statues, busts, bassorilievos, bronzes, vases, porcelain, rich and tasteful articles of furniture. In this museum have been collected all the costly works of art which were scattered through Versailles and the neighbouring châteaux. Several master-pieces with which the prodigal Madame Du Barry had insolently ornamented her château of Lucienne, now decorate the queen's apartment. They are particularly distinguishable from all the others by their dazzling richness, their voluptuous character, and the beauty and perfection of the workmanship.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF AMERICAN POETS, continued.

THE eleventh number of "American Antiquities," contains an extract from the 17th book of the *Anarchiad*, entitled "THE LAND OF ANNIHILATION."—This extract is introduced by some ingenious critical remarks, partly serious and partly jocular, on the machinery of the Epic Poem; and particularly on the uniform practice of Epic Poets, of introduc-

ing the reader into the *infernal regions*. "The philosophical cause" proceed the pretended antiquarians, which has led all poets into those regions, we shall not attempt to investigate. The following extract is more excellent in its plan, and has suffered less from the hand of imitators. The *LAND OF ANNIHILATION*, described in so picturesque a manner, is a valuable addition to the subterranean geography; but the theory of a race of beings, properly the denizens of that country, who, after having mixed undistinguished with mankind, and performed all human functions, then return to their primitive *nihil*, might pass for a burlesque idea, if it were not found in so serious a performance.

" Beyond the realms where stygian horrors dwell,
And floods sulphurous whelm the vales of hell,
Where Naiad furies, yelling as they lave,
In fiery eddies roll the turbid wave;
Beyond the verge of chaos' utmost clime,
The dubious bounds of nature, space, and time;
A realm extends its unessential gloom,
The vast creation's universal tomb.
There no fair suns emblaze the courts on high,
Nor moon, no starry fires, the evening sky;
No matin clouds in ether hang their sails,
Nor moving spirit wakes the vernal gales;
But endless twilight, with a feeble ray,
Browns the dim horrors of the dusky day,
And silence, sameness, and eternal shade,
The unbounded, wild inanity pervade.

" In night pavilion'd, o'er the shadowy plains,
The peerless Power, *ANNIHILATION* reigns:
Eld'st of Fiends! whose uncreating breath
Peoples the shores of darkness and of death.
Down the deep gulph's absorbing vortex
whirl'd,
Sink the vain splendors of each upper world;
Ambition's toil, the statesman's gloried name,
The hero's triumph, and the poet's fame:
Infatiate throngs who, fired with lust of gain,
Dive the firm earth, and force the faithless
main,
Here, lull'd to sleep, eternal stillness keep,
And curtain'd close in dead oblivion sleep.

" Beneath his sceptre, in imperial state,
His stern commands ten thousand demons
wait;
Prompt, like their prince, in elemental wars,
To tread out empires, and to quench the stars;
Extinguish'd worlds in delug'd fires to lave;
Sweep ruin'd systems to a common grave;
Exterminate existence, and restore
The vanquish'd vacuum to the tyrant's power.

" These the great *Hierarchs*, whose prowess
leads
The vassal throng to desolating deeds:—
But far beneath them spreads a junior fry,
The pigmy populace of the nether sky;
With

With feeble powers, for petty toils design'd,
Their humble office is to plague mankind ;
Pervade the world, excite all mortal strife,
Inspire the wrongs and blast the joys of life.

" Matur'd for birth, at times on earth they
rise,

Incarnate *Imps*, and veil'd in human guise ;
Like man appear in stature, shape, and face,
Mix undistinguish'd with the common race ;
Fill every rank, in each *profession* blend,
Power all their aim, and ruin all their end.

" Of these the least, in med'cine's garb
array'd,
With deadly art pursue the healing trade,
The lancet weild, prescribe the poisonous pill,
Invent the nostrum, and unlicenc'd kill,
O'erload the stygian bark with frequent
freight,
And crowd with angry ghosts the realms of
fate."

The several professions are thus gone through, when the enumeration proceeds to politicans, and soon attaches to individuals, designated by names not to be understood by foreigners, without copious explanatory notes.

The twelfth number of " *American Antiquities*," contains further extracts from the 17th book of the *ANARCHIAD*, under the general title of " The Region of Pre-existent Spirits." The design of this number is to chastise the credulity and misrepresentation of certain European writers, who have propagated, and even systematised, numerous absurdities respecting America. The whole paper deserves to be republished in Europe, as a lesson to future philosophers, critics, naturalists, and historians. A few extracts are all that the present occasion permits me to present to the reader.

" Behold, the seer replies, on those dark
coasts,
The vagrant hordes of pre-existent ghosts ;
Elect for earth, and destined to be born,
When time's slow course shall wake their na-
tal morn,

Approach and view, in this their embryon
home,
Wits, poets, chiefs, and sages yet to come.

" See yonder groupe, that scorn the vulgar
crowd,
Absorb'd in thought, of conscious learning
proud,
Who, rapt with foretaste of their glorious day,
Now seize the pen, impatient of delay.
These shades shall late in Europe's clime arise,
And scan new worlds with philosophic eyes ;
Immur'd at home, in rambling fancy brave,
Explore all lands beyond the Atlantic wave ;
Of laws for unknown realms invent new
codes ;

Write natural histories for their Antipodes ;—
Tell how the enfeebled powers of life decay,
Where falling suns defraud the western day ;

Paint the dark, steril globe, accurst by fate,
Created last, or stolen from ocean late ;
See vegetation, man, and bird, and beast,
Just by the distance' squares in size decreas'd ;
See mountain-pines to dwarfish reeds descend,
Aspiring oaks, in pigmy shrub-oaks end,
The heaven-topp'd Andes sink a humble hill,
Sea-like Potowmack run a tinkling rill,
Huge Mammoth dwindle to a mouse's size,
Columbian turkeys turn European flies,
Exotic birds, and foreign beasts, grow small,
And man, the lordliest, shrink to least of all ;
While each vain whim their loaded skulls
conceive,
Whole realms shall reverence, and all fools
believe."

From this general satire, the censure descends to particulars, and M. De Pauw, Dr. Robertson, Abbe Raynal, Demeusnier, Mirabeau, &c. &c. are subjected to severe and merited chastisement. The last notice is bestowed on D'Aubertain ; and the number concludes with the following spirited parody, which is addressed to the shade of that romancer, and is offered as the original, from which Mr. Pope has copied.

" Swift fly the years, and rise the expected
morn !
Offspring to light, auspicious sage, be born !
The new-found world shall all thy cares en-
gage ;
The promis'd Iyar of the future age.
No more shall glory gild the hero's name,
Nor envy sicken at the deeds of fame ;
Virtue no more the generous breast shall fire,
Nor radiant truth th' historic page inspire ;
But, lost, dissolved in thy superior shade,
One tide of falsehood o'er the world be spread,
In wit's light robes shall gaudy fiction shine,
And all be lies, as in a work of thine."

OCT. 1798.

H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE seeming contradiction which there is between the passage in Exodus vi. 3. and other texts in the same book, as well as in Genesis, that represent the Most High as being known by the name of Jehovah to Abraham, and to others before his time, may, I imagine, be easily removed, by understanding the words *name* and *known*, in a sense in which they are often used, and which the original requires in this place.

" I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, by" (the name or title of) " God Almighty, but by my name" (or title) " Jehovah was I not known" (or distinguished, or distinguishingly manifested) " to them." That is, when I appeared to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, I did not then appropriate the name

name Jehovah as my distinctive title from false gods and as the God of my people, but I appropriated the appellation God Almighty to these purposes, under the Abrahamic dispensation.

The word *name*, **שְׁם**, both in Hebrew, and in English, signifies a mark or title of distinction or eminence; Gen. xi. 4. 2 Sam. vii. 23. It is used as synonymous with *memorial* or *remembrance*. Job, xviii. 17. Prov. x. 7. It is also applied to the names, attributes, or titles, by which the Most High is distinguished: to the goodness of God, Psalms, xxxi. 3. to the power and justice of God, Isaiah, xxx. 27. to the nature and perfections of God, Prov. iii. 4. to the presence and glory of Jehovah, 1 Kings, viii. 16. 29. &c.

The Hebrew verb translated *known*, (**יָדַע**) signifies, to *manifest*, in Num. xiii. 6. Gen. xlvi. 1. Isaiah, lxvi. 14. Dan. viii. 19. Prov. x. 9. The Septuagint also renders it *manifested*, in Exod. vi. 3. It signifies to *distinguish*, in 2 Sam. xix. 35. Jonah iv. 11. Josh. iii. 7. Ezek. xliv. 23. 1 Kings xiv. 2. Deut. xiii. 3. Eccles. viii. 5. Psalms lxxvii. 19. It signifies, to *manifest so as to distinguish*, and is connected with, and has a reference to the title Jehovah as distinctive from false gods, and as the God of the Israelites, in Ezek. xx. 5. 9. 12. xxxv. 11, 12. xxxviii. 23. Now this is the precise meaning which it evidently appears to have in Exod. vi. 3. The interpretation then, which has been given above of this text, is agreeable to the proper sense of the original words.

It is also justified by the connection in which they are introduced. In the sentence of which the words *name* and *known* form a part, the term *Jehovah* as a distinctive title is compared with the distinctive title used to Abraham. The English translators evidently understood it to be a *distinctive* title. This appears from their retaining the original word in this passage, instead of translating it *the Lord*, which they commonly do throughout the Old Testament; excepting when it is used in a more pointedly distinctive manner than common. In the text and context also, from verse 1 to 8, *Jehovah* is used as a *distinctive* title, with a manifest reference to the occasion of the original appropriation of it to this purpose, as recorded chap. iii. v. 13 to 18. An attention to this will greatly illustrate the text we are considering.

Here Moses inquires of God what he shall say to the children of Israel when

they ask him "what is the *name* of the God of their fathers who sent him?" That is, what is the *title* or *distinctive* appellation under which he manifests himself? For they knew that he had appeared to Abraham under the title of *God Almighty*. In reply to this, God commands Moses to say, "Jehovah, the God of your fathers, hath sent me unto you;" he adds, "this is my name for ever, and this is my memorial unto all generations;" that is, by this name of *Jehovah*, the Israelites shall ever distinguish me from all Heathen gods, and as their God. For these distinctive purposes God himself promised to make a solemn proclamation of this very name to Moses, Exod. xxxiii, 16—19. He did thus proclaim the *name* of *Jehovah*, when Moses brought the tables on which the law was to be written, xxxiv. 4—7. And in this *characteristic* and *distinctive* manner the name *Jehovah* is used throughout the whole of the Old Testament. *Jehovah* was the king, as well as the God of the Israelites, they were the peculiar people of *Jehovah*, their whole worship and civil government centred in *Jehovah*. It was the glory of *Jehovah* that filled the tabernacle and the first temple. *Jehovah* gave their laws. Aaron and his successors were priests of *Jehovah*. All the prophets appeared as the messengers of *Jehovah*. This name has been held as the peculiar title of the one only God, and of their God, by all the Israelites throughout their history, from the time of Moses to the present day. Deut. xxviii. 58. 2 Sam. vi. 2. Psalms, lxxxiii. 18. Isaiah, xii. 2. li. 15. Psalms, cxxxv. 13. Ezek. i. 3. Isaiah, xlvi. 4. If the original word *Jehovah* had been always retained in our version, it would have appeared more evidently in reading the English bible, that *Jehovah* was used as a distinctive title.

When such undoubted facts from the name *Jehovah* most amply subserved the purposes for which it was appropriated, the objection that may be urged against its being a distinctive title, from its having been known before, whereas the distinctive title used to Abraham was a new one, is of no force. The rainbow was made the token of a covenant between the Deity and Noah, though that must have been well known long before the appropriation of it to this use. The sabbath also was made a sign of a covenant between Jehovah and the Israelites, though it was instituted at the creation of the world. Exod. xxxi. 13—17.

As the name *Jehovah* was the characteristic

teristic title of the Supreme Being under the Mosaic dispensation; so we find the title *God Almighty* is thus distinguishingly used by the Deity himself in speaking to Abraham and Jacob; and is likewise applied by them, by Isaac, and by others in subsequent ages to the same purposes. The Most High himself took this distinctive title when speaking to Abraham. Gen. xvii. 1. 19. It is used as such by Isaac, Gen. xxviii. 3, 4. xvii. 21. The Supreme Being also took it when addressing Jacob, Gen. xxxv. 1—15. It is used of the Deity as appropriate to the Abrahamic dispensation, Gen. xlivi. 14. 23. xliv. 16, 17. xlv. 5—9. xlvi. 2, 3. xlviii. 3. 9. 21. 15. 21. xlix. 24, 25. Exod. iii. 6. ii. 23—25. The Most High commands Moses to tell the Israelites that *Jehovah* is the same being who appeared as *God* to their fathers, Exod. iii. 15, 16. iv. 5. Allusions are made to this in many parts of the Old Testament, Psalms xx. 1. 5. 7. xlvi. 7. 11. xlvii. 9.

The interpretation, then, which has been given above of the text in Exod. vi. 3, is agreeable to the use of the words in other passages of the Old Testament, and to their proper meaning in this; it accords with the purport of the sentence in which they are introduced, and with the context; it agrees with a passage in Exodus, to which it evidently refers, that records the divine origin of the distinctive appropriation of the name *Jehovah*; it reconciles every apparent contradiction between this passage and the history in Genesis; and it corresponds with the whole history of the Old Testament.

It is not irrelevant to notice here, that the same Hebrew verb יְדַעַ, which we have been attending to, and which is likewise translated, *to know*, in Deut. viii. 3. must signify, *to consider*. In this text it appears, also, as directly to contradict some parts of the history, as the passage we have been explaining. It seemed proper to mention this signification, as the title *Jehovah* was appointed to be a memorial to all generations, and therefore to be considered and attended to as such. The same verb must likewise mean, *to consider*. Prov. ix. 18. Hosea ii. 8. Nehemiah ix. 13, 14. It is used as synonymous with *consider*. Isaiah i. 3.

Bath, Nov. 24th, 1798. J. SIMPSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

An article in your Magazine for October respecting the properties of sea-weed thrown up by the tide along the MONTHLY MAG. No. XXXIX.

sea-coast, induces me to communicate the following particulars, which, although they may not be quite accurate, may be the means of inducing others to give a more perfect account of the same. It is a well-known fact that the islands of Jersey and Guernsey produce no wood for fuel, every part being turned to better account. The inhabitants who would, but for the following expedient, be entirely dependant for a supply from England, have framed laws for regulating the gathering sea-weed for that purpose. On some particular day in the year, as soon as the clock strikes (twelve or one), all the peasantry and lower classes, men, women, and children, repair to the sea-side with carts, horses, nay, even wheelbarrows and baskets, and strip from the rocks the sea-weed growing on them, which they bring home and dry with great attention and care; and which, when perfectly dry, they make into stacks, and cut it out in cakes to burn on the hearth. The ashes are made use of as manure, probably unmixed with any thing else, for their grass lands. These ashes are preserved in a shed or store for the purpose. The sea-weed harvest continues several days, when each person gets as much as he is able; and as soon as any person gains possession of a rock, all the weed growing thereon is his own property, which is not often disputed. After the number of days prescribed are expired, no person dares to gather any more until the return of the proper season. There is a sort of Strawberry cultivated at Jersey, which is almost covered with sea-weed in the winter, in like manner as many plants in England are with litter from the stable. These strawberries are usually of the largeness of a middle sized apricot, and the flavor is particularly grateful. In Jersey and Guernsey, situate scarcely one degree farther south than Cornwall, all kinds of fruit, pulse, and vegetables are produced in their seasons a fortnight or three weeks sooner than in England, even on the southern shores; and snow will scarcely remain 24 hours on the earth. Although this may be attributed to these islands being surrounded with a salt and consequently moist atmosphere, yet the ashes made use of as manure may also have their portion of influence, and resist the congealing properties of frost. In those countries where the lands are covered with a burning torrent of lava, which lays every thing waste, that lava, when decomposed, after a time forms a crust of earth on its surface, and the plants and fruits produced

duced thereon, exceed all others in their beauty, excellence, and size. In England, land is often pared and burnt, the ashes being afterwards spread as manure; but as salt is one great principle of vegetation, the ashes from the sea-weed must obtain a decided preference over all other; and in lands newly enclosed from the sea, where the occupiers have so good an opportunity of collecting sea-weed, it would doubtless be worth their attention to make the trial both of the weed in its natural state, and also of its ashes, to promote vegetation, on which land it proceeds but slowly. A celebrated traveller has remarked that a tract of land belonging to the crown of Denmark, consisting of a drifting sand, on which nothing would vegetate, and which injured the neighbouring lands, was brought to produce a considerable quantity of good hay, by being covered with sea-weed collected from the shore, and which was prevented from being blown away by being pinned down with twigs of the fir tree. It is said that the island of Alderney is one continued bed of sand; some person may perhaps be able to ascertain whether the use of sea-weed in any way contributed either to form or improve the valuable herbage on that island.

In the proceedings of the National Institute, mention is made of a shrub called the *sea-rush*, *ajonc*, or *junc marin*, the *Ulex Europaeus* of Linnaeus. If any of your correspondents can ascertain whether it will grow on sea-walls raised for keeping the tide out of salt marshes, and whether it will continue to flourish notwithstanding its being often wet with salt water; also whether its roots are of that nature which would bind and make more compact the earth thrown up to form such walls, and thereby enable them better to resist the tide; or if they can name any other marine herb or shrub which will answer the same end, they will greatly benefit the proprietors of salt marshes, and contribute to the safety of many districts which are liable to be overflowed by the sea. I remain, Sir, your humble Servant.

H. S.

Mark-Field, Nov. 22, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

As many people entertain inaccurate ideas concerning that most important and interesting invention the TELESCOPE, permit me briefly to state the facts, as they appear to me, after some investi-

gation, conducted, as I may safely assert, with complete candour*.

The minute labour of the ancient gems and medals shews that the artists possessed some magnifying power. But it seems uncertain whether this consisted in simply lodging a drop of water in a hole, pierced through a thin piece of metal; or in small globes made of rock-crystal.

Certain it is that spectacles were unknown till about A. D. 1300: and from an epitaph given, I believe, by Tiraboschi in his "History of Italian Literature," it is most reasonable to infer that the invention belongs to D'Armato of Florence. Venice being almost the only place where fine glass was fabricated, in the middle ages, it is the more probable that Italy should claim the invention.

About A. D. 1610, two children of Zachariah Jansen, a spectacle-maker of Middleburg in Zealand, amusing themselves, discovered that a concave and convex glass, held in a certain manner, greatly magnified any object. The father ascertained the invention by fixing the glasses on a piece of wood at their proper distances.

The great Galileo, hearing very soon of this invention, improved it by putting the glasses into a tube; and is considered as the father of the common telescope, called also achromatic and refracting.

That telescope can hardly magnify above thirty times, because that, as the size is augmented, the glass must be so large and thick, as by the latter quality to injure the transmission of the light.

This defect was happily remedied by the grand invention of the REFLECTING TELESCOPE, which may be enlarged to almost any power; the effect arising from metallic mirrors, which are so placed and constructed as to REFLECT an object magnified to an amazing degree.

Sir Isaac Newton was the first who made habitual use of the Reflecting Telescope. That great man suggested some improvements: but he acknowledges (Phil. Trans. Nos. 80 and 83,) that the invention belongs entirely to James Gregory, a native of Aberdeen, and afterwards professor of mathematics at St. Andrews.

The work, in which Gregory first describes his invention, is his "Optica Promota," published in 1663. In 1668 Sir

* Dr. Priestley's "History of Optics," one of the most interesting works in any language, contains a circumstantial detail of the first discovery of telescopes, &c. Editor.

Isaac

Isaac first applied his mind to putting it in practice: and the use of the Reflecting Telescope may be said to commence about 1670[†]. The eye glass may be either at the side, or at the end, as the small mirror is placed: and the large mirror requires of course a tube far thicker and shorter than the common telescope, so that five-feet length in the one is equal to one hundred and twenty-three in the other.

It is surprising that the popular books on astronomy omit the invention of the Reflecting Telescope, the chief source of modern discoveries in astronomy. Without Gregory we should have had no HERSCHEL.

I shall only add, that in other respects James Gregory was a worthy precursor of Newton, and deserves a niche between Des Cartes and our immortal philosopher. Gregory died at St. Andrews in December 1675, aged only thirty-six. For a fuller account of his merits and inventions (among which latter is the reflecting burning glass), permit me to refer to the "Biographia Britannica."

PHILASTER.

TOUR OF ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 276.)

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN Housman, of Corby, near Carlisle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information relative to the state of the poor. The Journal comprises an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

OCTOBER 31, went from Bristol to Cambridge in Gloucestershire, 22 miles. A good soil, and pleasant country; the fields small; a great number of oak and elm trees on hedge rows; the surface of the country contains a number of gentle swells; most of the land is in grazes, and applied to the purposes of drying: as here the fine Gloucestershire cheese is made. Potatoes are lately begun to be raised in this district in large quantities, and are found extremely useful and profitable: the recommendations of the Board of Agriculture to that purpose, I understand, had considerable weight with the farmers in promoting the culture of that root. In this district I also observed

a number of very large orchards, loaded with apples: that sort of fruit is so common here, that the owners do not find any necessity of preserving it with high walls; on the contrary, it is very common for public foot-paths to lead through orchards. Very few turnips are cultivated in this part of the country, nor is much grain produced. I however saw some common fields in small parcels, which is the first I remember to have seen since I left London the last time. The road (which leads to Gloucester) is in good repair; petrified shells, &c. continue among the stones and gravel, some of which are large, and very curious. Buildings are generally neat and convenient. I continue in sight of the Severn most part of this day's journey, the direction of the road being nearly parallel thereto; that noble river is here several miles in breadth, and has more the appearance of an arm of the sea than a river: the ground on each side has a very gentle fall to the water. Extending my view a little to the northwards, I have a fine prospect of the hills in South Wales, some of which, particularly those to the westward, are very high and rugged. I purposed going from Bristol directly into Wales, but the weather being extremely boisterous, and the passage esteemed somewhat dangerous, under that circumstance I preferred taking a rather circuitous route thither. There is, I believe, no place in the British dominions where the tide rises so rapidly as in this channel, especially if a strong wind blows from the same quarter, which is now the case. Wales, viewed from this road, has somewhat the appearance of Scotland, as seen from that part of Cumberland which lies between Workington and Bowness, across the Solway Frith. Cambridge is a small farming village, and built with stone; most of the parish lies low and level, and is within the tide mark, which is kept out by mounds, or dykes: however, the uncommon flood which happened two nights ago, very unexpectedly broke through the dykes, and has done a great deal of damage. In this parish alone it is supposed that 500 sheep are drowned thereby. As it happened in the night, the villagers were too long in being apprized that the sea had broken its bounds, so that they only had time to get a part of their sheep driven off the ground; the cattle saved themselves by swimming out. Two men, in attempting to secure the sheep, found themselves surrounded with the water before they were aware, and to such a depth that rendered

[†] It was not in general use till A. D. 1719, when Hadley rendered it more commodious and portable.

[Dec.

rendered it impossible for them to get out. Their situation seemed terrible, but fortunately they kept above water till they reached a small hay-stack, where they found a safe asylum till morning; when the sorrow and anxiety of their friends, who had during the night given them up for lost, were removed.

November 1st, I went from Cambridge to Monmouth, in Monmouthshire, 22 miles. As the waters were so much out, I found it impracticable to cross the Severn till I reached Newnham-Ferry, which is a few miles below Gloucester. The country between Cambridge and the Ferry is level, and produces a great quantity of apples; the fields chiefly pasture, and farms small. The Severn at Newnham, when the tide is full, is about half a mile over: on account of the water being much spread into the country, and covering the roads since the late flood, I found it very difficult to reach the passage in safety, and was under the necessity of procuring a guide, lest I should plunge my horse into a ditch. We waited some time till the tide was full, when the water seemed still; but the boat having to come from the other side, the tide was returning with such violence, assisted by a smart breeze of wind, before we arrived at the opposite shore, that the boat was very near being swept so far below the landing place, as to render our reaching it impracticable: and as the lower banks were very high, as far as I could see, I cannot tell what the consequence might have been. Newnham is a pretty well-built village: the church stands on a high cliff, which rises perpendicularly from the Severn: this cliff, or scarp, is a sort of red shiver; it keeps mouldering away by the force of the stream, which threatens in time to undermine the church. From Newnham I came into the Forest of Dean, on the entrance of which stands Mitcheldean, a small, dirty, ancient market-town: the intervening country is rather high and unlevel, and contains fruit in abundance; apple trees are even growing on hedges by the sides of high roads. From a part of this district I have a fine view of the city of Gloucester: it seems to stand on a plain, in a fine country, watered with the Severn, and the churches, and other large edifices, give it a good appearance. Just beyond Mitcheldean I entered the uncultivated woody part of this forest, through which I travelled for six or seven miles, before I reached the other side. This is truly a romantic wild place; the road is good, but close shut up with woods and

bushes on each side, and it is very rare that the rising hill affords a view to any distance, and when that happens, nothing besides this widely extended forest can be seen: sometimes one is led through deep vallies, overhung and darkened with thick woods, while the murmuring of little streams gives the whole an air of solemnity. The wood of this forest is much decayed: in some parts indeed there are large quantities of good oak without underwood, but in most places the oaks are thinly scattered and bad; while old rotten thorns, and such like unprofitable shrubs, are suffered to occupy thousands of acres, which might be turned to great advantage either by cultivation or replenishing with oak and other good timber. In this forest I saw a few sheep and deer; but not a human being, nor a house, except one of the keeper's lodges, which stands in a pleasant but not an open part of the wood. A number of old coal pits are dangerously left open very near the road. The coal mines in this forest are very numerous, and the miners form a large body of several thousands, who have lately been rather formidable to the neighbourhood, on account of the high prices of corn and other provisions, which they threaten to seize and dispose of as they think proper. Slate and flags are also got here in large quantities, and very good. The soil is generally dry, and produces much fern. Leaving Dean Forest I quit the main turnpike and pass along a by-road, through two small but pretty villages, in a very hilly rocky country: here the rocks, or large stones, which present themselves by the sides of the road, seem to be a strange composition of hard white stones and sand, cemented together in one mass. I came in sight of Monmouth at the distance of about half a mile from it. The town stands in a low vale, surrounded with hills, which are covered with wood to the tops, and have green fields near the bases sloping towards the town. It is small, ancient, rather of a mean appearance, and has little trade or manufactures. A fine river passes by to the Severn. The soil in this neighbourhood is lightish, and gravelly in general; but in some places a mixture of reddish clay prevails: most of the land is in grass, but a little wheat, barley, and oats are cultivated. Farms are from 25l. to 250l. a year; and rent 1l. to 4l. 10s. an acre. On the banks of the river red and white freestone is got. Grapes grow here in tolerable perfection, in the open air, and so plentiful that that fruit may be bought very cheap. The Duke

Duke of Beaufort has a fine seat near Monmouth.

Gloucestershire, the county I have just passed, is famous for its fine cheese. The land is chiefly in pasturage, and much of it occupied by a good breed of milch cows; a considerable portion of it is, however, used in breeding and feeding sheep. The eastern parts of this county are hilly, the western very woody, and the middle part rather level than otherwise; extremely fertile, and watered with the Severn. The arable land seems to be nearly all inclosed, and that not lately; fields, within my observation, were small and irregular.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent M. R. in your last Magazine, having replied to my observations, I once more address you. The text, "I was not known unto them by the name Jehovah," I formerly said, does not signify, that the Israelites knew not the name, but that they knew not the thing it implied in God's promise to Abraham, in a degree so eminent as they were about to do. *I was not known* is, in the Septuagint, *εγνωσται*, *I did not manifest*. I added, that the mode of speech is not uncommon in the scriptures and other writings. I supposed M. R. might readily supply himself with numerous testimonies to such qualified use of speech. See Psalm ci. 4. Jerem. ix. 3. Ezek. xx. Matth. vii, 23. These may be sufficient examples to the purpose, respecting only the word *know*: many other words are frequently to be met with under a similar predicament. The distortion of meaning attaches to M. R. Words and phrases are to be taken as use and connection determine, and not always literally, or in one invariable meaning. I continue satisfied that the Jewish doctors understood *Jehovah* to be a name of the relation induced by the Mosaic covenant: and return him his request to examine them. Several places in scripture seem clearly to imply, that the name bears such relation, as he may see by attentive reading. By another person on the same, using the signature M. R. page 247, of your last Magazine, my assertion is confirmed. "Buxtorf's Hebrew Lexicon" I have not an opportunity of consulting; nor should I depend on it: I know that several writers of later ages, and some moderns, have understood the word as a

name of essence, signifying *self-existence*, &c, but not so the more ancient. The name *Jehovah* was probably (I say no more) assumed by God, or given to him soon after the fall, on his promise of the woman's seed who should bruise the serpent's head. It is certain that Moses represents Eve as using the word. But in application to Abraham and his descendants, it received an import peculiar to them; and it may further be applied, with the greatest propriety, to the saints of all kindreds and denominations. All this I have endeavoured to elucidate in a note annexed to "The System," a poem, intended for publication. To your latter correspondent's enquiry, Whether the names he mentions were not first applied to a divinity of Chaldea, Syria, or Egypt, I answer, that as far as I know they were *never* applied to any divinity at all, but the God of the Hebrews. In some heathen writers he may find some of these names applied to him; I think never to any others. It cannot be doubted, that in Chaldea, Syria, and Egypt, and at much greater distances from Judea, the God of the Hebrews and his Hebrew name were known.

JOSEPH WISE.

Poplar, Nov. 9, 1798.

In the notes on "Clemens Alexandrinus," page 62. edit. Coloniæ, on the word *Iao*, M. R. may find something which perhaps may amuse him. The words of Clemens are only *λεγεται δι Ιαον*, *ο μετερμενεται οντι και ο επομενος*. i. e. *Iao*, is interpreted, *who is*, and *who shall be*. Strom. lib. v. page 562.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR last number contains a communication by a Mr. BROWN, in which a subject of the utmost importance is considered, viz. how far the exhibition of emetics is expedient in cases of suspended animation. Mr. B. acknowledges that he is much prejudiced in favour of their use, not from experience, but, as he says, for the most obvious reasons, which he presently explains.

Now, Sir, when a gentleman professes himself so warmly attached to a particular mode of treatment, in cases claiming the aid of the resuscitative art, and when this attachment is not founded either in his own experience of its good effects or that of others; the time may not be mispent which shall be employed to examine those obvious reasons by which Mr. B. considers himself as warranted in

the use and recommendation of emetic medicines.

The general opinion of that part of the profession which has turned its attention to the treatment of the cases in question, is in disfavour of their use, and, on account of the debilitating effects which they sometimes occasion, I incline to the opinion of Dr. Fothergill, that they "ill suit with the intention of restoring animation."

Mr. B. says, that "If we consider the general shock which emetics give to the system, and the great probability there is of immediately stimulating the heart, by the disengagement of oxygen gas in the stomach, (supposing, no doubt, that the emetic used contains oxygenous matter in solution) I think we are fully warranted in having recourse to such powerful aids."

These appear to be his obvious reasons, and on these grounds he rests his opinion of the expediency of the use of emetics.

Now, as the primary effects of emetics are well known to be so extremely debilitating, as considerably to weaken the energy of the heart and arteries, and even sometimes to induce a state of syncope; and if their use be attended with such alarming consequences to those who have not suffered any previous diminution of vital energy, surely the hopes of deriving advantage from their use in cases of suspended animation must be small indeed, particularly, where the last trembling spark of life, if not already gone, is about to be quickly extinguished. It appears to me, then, that the first effect of an emetic would be that of destroying the small remains of life existing, so that the action of vomiting, which would produce the shock, on which Mr. B. so much depends, would not take place. But his sheet anchor, on which he rests his hope of success, is the stimulating effects of the disengaged oxygen gas on the heart! Even supposing the presence of this extraordinary agent in the stomach, it is difficult to conceive how it could produce such an effect on the heart as this gentleman with so much facility imagines.

But Sir, before we reason on what the probable effects of an agent may be, suppose we take the liberty of calling in question its presence; or at least make the enquiry how oxygen gas is to be discharged in the stomach? As so much is to be effected by this gas, it will be a satisfactory piece of information to know by what chemical process in the stomach, the disengagement of it is to be effected.

As your correspondent is engaged in

a series of experiments connected with this subject, it is probable he may be enabled to throw more light on it in good time*.

I am your's, &c.
Bristol, Nov. 9, 1798.

N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

WITH your leave, I will here resume the subject of the abuses of Free Masonry, which is a subject, indeed, more fertile, than either pleasant or useful. There is, however, some curiosity in it; and, therefore, my lucubrations thereon will be amusing to some of your readers.

While almost all other societies have been rationally improved in their principles, the innovations which have got into this, have absolutely disgraced the order by their absurdity and their childishness.

As a proof of this, I shall now present you with a faithful account of one of the new degrees in Free Masonry, and which has not, I believe, been noticed by any writer on that subject.

The brothers of this institution are distinguished by the high-sounding appellations of "The Fraternity of the Royal Ark Mariners, Mark, Mark-Master, Elected of Nine, Unknown, Fifteen, Architect, Excellent, and Super-Excellent Masons," &c. &c.

You must observe, that they profess themselves to be followers of Noah (and in ONE respect they doubtless are so. Vide Genesis ix. 21.); therefore they call themselves Noachidæ, or *Sons of Noah*. Hence their president, who at present is Thomas Boothby Parkyns Lord Rancliffe, is dignified with the venerable title of GRAND NOAH, and the lodge where they assemble is called the *Royal Ark Vessel*.

These brother mariners wear in lodge time a broad sash ribbon, representing a rain-bow, with an apron fancifully embellished with an ark, dove, &c.

Among other rules of this society, one is, "That no brother shall be admitted to enter as a mariner on board a Royal Ark Vessel, for any less sum than ten shillings and sixpence for his entrance; of which sum three shillings and sixpence shall be paid to the Grand and Royal Ark Vessel for his registry, and the residue be

* We have thought it right to insert this letter, as a statement of an opinion opposite to that given in the former on the same subject; but we by no means wish to make our miscellany the vehicle of a medical controversy. *Edit.*

disposed of at the discretion of the officers of the vessel."

Their principal place of meeting in London, is at the Surry Tavern, Surry-street, in the Strand. It is not in my power to entertain your readers with extracts from their *elegant, learned, and scientific* lectures. If they have any traditional notices respecting the antediluvian state, the primitive language, or the original peopling of the different regions of the earth, it is a thousand pities they do not communicate such inestimable treasures to the world, for the clearing up the perplexing doubts and difficulties which attend those recondite subjects.

However, it is in my power to make some of your readers smile, at the exquisite poetry of these Noachites, and I shall then leave the venerable fraternity to vindicate the antiquity and excellence of their order from the charge of imposture and folly, which many will be disposed to think it deserves.

One of their principal poets is Brother Ebenezer Sibley, who is a doctor of physic, and an astrologer to boot, but I am apprehensive, that if his medical and sidereal knowledge does not exceed his skill in harmony, little faith will be put in his prescriptions, or his predictions. But let our venerable Noachite speak, or rather sing, for himself and his fraternity :

"They entered safe—lo! the deluge came on,
And none were protected but mafons* and
wives,

The crafty and knavish came floating along,
The rich and the beggar of profligate lives :

It was now in woe,
For mercy they call,
To ole Father Noah,
And loudly did bawl,
But Heav'n shut the door, and the ark was
afloat,
So perish they must, *for they were found without*!"

There is, doubtless, something affecting and tragical, in this composition; but another of their lyrists endeavours to imi-

* With Brother Sibley's (and the Grand Noah's) leave, I should suppose that these venerable and ingenious builders of the ark ought rather to be called *carpenters, or shipwrights, than mafons*; but perhaps they will plead as an apology for adopting that appellation, that Noah was commanded to *pitch*, or rather, as the Hebrew expresses it, *plaster* the ark. Gen. vi. 14. But this kind of *plastering* is very different from mafon's work, so called. I am afraid, then, that the modern Noachites have no grounds for calling themselves Mafons.

tate Anacreon; with what success, let the following stanza evince :

" Let us drink our wine to make our hearts
glad,
And not, like old Noah, get drunk and be
mad;
Lest, like him, we may fall on our backs
and expose
* * * * *

To leave joking; what can be more profane and ridiculous, than to turn the scripture histories into jovial songs, especially by a set of men who call themselves after the name of the patriarch, whom they here treat with contempt?

Upon the whole, Mr. Editor, you will clearly perceive, that while Free Masonry consists of such trifling follies as this, no legitimate government need be afraid of its producing a revolution. Men who can delight in such absurdities must make wretched politicians or philosophers. Such institutions may indeed be productive of bad consequences in any country, by encouraging a fondness for silly speculations and frivolous pursuits.

I wish that those Free Masons who have a regard for true knowledge, virtue, religion, and the interests of their country, would lay these things to heart, and set themselves to clear away the rubbish which defiles and loads the building. By so doing they will do good service to the society, and herein they shall have the cordial assistance, as they have the good wishes, of their and your

Humble servant, Z. H. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I READ in your October number (page 244) a description of Seguin's mode of preparing and tanning leather in France, remarking it to be a novel method.—It comes within my experience to say, that a similar mode has been adopted in this country (I believe) long before Seguin's practice, and which is now so far established here, as to have a manufactory in the neighbourhood of Vauxhall and Kennington for extracting a *Vegetable astringent liquor* for that purpose:—the effect of which has been tried with success. (This liquor also contains valuable properties for other manufactures.) The tan liquor thus produced is more than ten times the strength of ooze liquor made from oak bark; consequently, in its operation, it must be proportionably quicker, and of course much more advantageous than the mode heretofore practised:—to which

which, as a further improvement to the undertaking of this country, is added that of preparing the skins after a peculiar method, to hasten the corrugation of the same. With respect to the sulphuric acid being used by Seguin, that is exploded in this country, which the fatal experience of Messrs. A. and M. can testify in not practising that method, although they have a patent right to do it; and it has often been demonstrably proved, that *Mineral* substances, such as sulphuric or vitrolic acids, are destructive to animal substances, of course inimical to tanning: such mode debilitates the leather so much, that it is not marketable in this country (where tanning is arrived at so great a degree of perfection), and whatever it may be elsewhere, it is universally admitted, that no other liquor, but what is prepared from vegetable substances, can answer the purpose for tanning. C. T. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS it is of the utmost importance for any country to have an abundant supply of corn within itself, so Agricultural Improvements have at all times met with the most liberal encouragement in every enlightened and well-regulated state.

The alarm of a scarcity in these kingdoms a short time ago, the premiums at that time given out of the public purse to encourage importation, and the attention of the British legislature in forming a board of agriculture, abundantly show the necessity of further exertions not only in improving what is now under cultivation, but of bringing under the plough as far as possible such grounds as have hitherto remained in a state of nature or nearly so, and of which there is a very great proportion in this island, and particularly on this side the Tweed. A very great change has taken place in many parts of Scotland within these few years, and to great and evident advantage, which would extend and be more beneficial, but for one difficulty, a scarcity of hands, which has been, and is still, a very great complaint among the farmers here. One great cause of this, is a very general inclination in the country labourers to be at their own hand during the summer half year; (that is, unengaged to one master for the whole half year) a time for work as necessary for the farmer as during winter, and which, at least here, is impossible to be performed under the uncertainty which attends servants hired by

the day, or even week. The labourers are chiefly induced to this from the certainty of being hired by the day in the making and repairing the public roads, which are daily increasing in number and demand of hands, generally the best in the neighbourhood. I have often thought that if Government were to take the management of the highways into their own hands, and in time of peace employ the military in the making and repairing of them, that it would tend much to prevent this very general complaint of the farmer and it would certainly be no disadvantage to the present labourers to be thereby obliged to cultivate the ground. This measure might also be attended with many other advantages. The military by being stationed along the various highways would render the roads more safe for the traveller, and the carriage of goods, and in a great degree would tend to destroy smuggling, that bane of the revenue and fair trader. Besides, the soldier himself would be in a much better situation, with a small addition to his pay if government should think that proper than leading an enervating, idle, and too often debauched life in the various towns and villages where he is quartered. I have often mentioned these circumstances in conversation, and always found them listened to, as what would be of very great advantage to the country.

Your giving this a corner in your very useful Miscellany will oblige many, as well as your obedient servant, Z. Z.

Lothian N. B. Nov. 21, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me to avail myself of the very flattering notice you have taken of my "Examination of the leading Principle of the New System of Morals" in your last Supplementary Number; to draw your attention to the main scope of that treatise, which appears to me to have been much less distinctly and forcibly felt than I had fondly expected it would be.

This scope is simply to show,

I. That moral distinction is *not* derived (as the new System of Morals assumes) from a sense of the tendency of its objects to promote or thwart the general good. First, that such a derivation, though now so familiar, is in truth of mere modern introduction: Secondly, that it is opposed by analogy, the end to be attained being in no one instance besides through-

out the whole economy of man, the motive appointed to attain it : Thirdly, that it is denied, as a *fact*, by the uniform sense and experience of mankind, who do in reality never ground their moral approbation and blame on such a forecast : and Fourthly that it fails, as a *project*, as affording no certain inferences, as proposing no adequate incentives, and as enjoining an impracticable observance, at the same time that in its full extent it necessarily prescribes all the natural principles of action in man, and all the natural and artificial correctives operating in these principles.

II. That moral distinction is derived from the peculiar impressions immediately formed in the mind by the objects of this distinction. First, that the sentiments of moral approbation and blame, which give at once being and force to moral distinction, cannot be produced by reason alone, whose object is simply truth and falsehood, unaccompanied by any sentiment whatever : Secondly, that they cannot be deduced from any general sentiment in favour of their ultimate end—the general good, since the particular must have conducted to the general sentiment and cannot be derived from it : Thirdly, that they must be directly excited in the mind

by the objects of these sentiments : and, Fourthly, that the principle of sympathy, as explained by Adam Smith, accounts for the mode in which these sentiments are thus excited, and opens of course the true theory of morals.

From causes not to our present purpose to examine, and which lie too deep to notice slightly, the leaning of the public mind, I am aware, is against me : but, after revolving the above topics, I wish to put it to your judgment, whether the true state of the case is not precisely this ---the end of our moral sentiments is the general good ;---undoubtedly it is ;---and so long as we demonstrate their tendency to this end, we advance the interests of morality, by displaying its harmony with the benevolent system in which we live, and exciting a sentiment in its favour, which, if not forcible, is at least diffusive : but when rejecting these sentiments, and the doctrines and conduct founded on them, as mere prejudice, we pretend to deduce our moral duties, arguing downward, from the sole principle of general good, we necessarily involve ourselves in all the errors and absurdities which deform the well-written pages of Mr. Goodwin's Political Justice.

G. N.

Ipswich, Aug. 19, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Readers being all of them interested in the rapid progress of the National Debt, some of them may prefer a concise statement, to a more involved detail; I beg therefore as we are approached to the close of the year, you will accept the following summary view of the gross debt contracted during this war, and maintained for the defence of property :

First Loan 1793	Second Do. 1794	Third Do. February 1795	Fourth Do. December	Fifth Do. April 1796	Sixth Do. December (Loyalty)	Seventh Do. April 1797	Eighth Do. December	Ninth Do. April 1798	Tenth Do. December	Nov. 1796 Navy and Exchequer Bills	Do. Prior	Money borrowed.	Stock 3 p. Cent.	Stock 4 p. Cent.	Stock 5 p. Cent.	Total of Stock.	L. Ann. for 100L
												Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	
-	-	-	-	5 1/2	6 1/4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 1/2	6 1/4	-	6 1/4	-	
-	11	11	-	-	-	2 3/4	-	-	-	-	-	13 3/4	13 3/4	-	11 5	-	
-	18	18	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	9 6	-	
-	18	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	26	-	6 6	-	
-	7 1/2	10 3/4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 1/4	10 1/4	-	5 6	-	
-	18	-	-	-	-	-	20 1/4	-	-	-	-	20 1/4	20 1/4	-	-	-	
-	18	3 1/2	3 1/2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	35	-	6 6	-	
-	12	2 1/2	2 1/2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23 1/2	23 1/2	-	6 6	-	
-	15	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30	-	4 6	-	
-	3	5 3/4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 3/4	5 3/4	-	-	-	
-	13	18 1/2	1	-	-	-	-	2 1/4	-	-	-	21 1/2	21 1/2	-	-	-	
-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	
				147	173 3/4	15 1/2	30 1/2	224 1/4									
																	Millions.

Millions, viz.

178 1/2	at 3 per Cent. Interest	—	—	5,340,000
15 1/2	at 4 per Cent. —	—	—	620,000
30 1/2	at 5 per Cent. —	—	—	1,525,000
99 1/2	Millions Long Annuities, average 6l. 6s. for 100L	—	—	320,000

Annual outgoing

Beside the 1 per Cent. appropriated, and the management, &c.

7,805,000

2,440,000

This enormous annual charge is exclusive of the assessed taxes, contributions, and new ratio on income, the latter of which is estimated at twelve millions more*. What will the whole amount to annually, when all the arrears and contingencies of the present war are finally closed, could peace be immediate? How is it to be provided for and supported when our commerce becomes circumscribed within its natural bounds, when the immense public expenditure which has of late been the animation of our home consumption is withdrawn, when our exterior commerce returns again to its old channels, and when our general trade oppressed with taxes will be assailed by enterprising opponents, whose exertions are confessedly not to be limited by the prescriptions of precedent; and whose activity when directed to commerce and manufacture command a wonderful combination of new resources to enable them to surpass all conjecture.

These remarks are not made to diffuse a spirit of despair, but to correct, if possible, the present spirit of infatuation and desperate presumption, that our commerce, instead of retiring to its natural limits, must be superior to any controul.

Dec. 14, 1798.

Y. Z.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Letter of the Marquis of Santillana to the Constable of Portugal, on the Origin and Progress of Spanish Poetry, written about A. D. 1456. [vide p. 33 of this volume.]

To the illustrious lord Don Pedro the most magnificent Constable of Portugal, the Marquis of Santillana Count of Real, &c. health, peace, and due recommendation.

A FEW days ago Alvar Gonzalez of Alcantara, a servant in the family of the infant Don Pedro, Duke of Coimbra, your father, requested me on your part, my lord, that I would send my poems and songs to your magnificence. In truth, my lord, in other matters of more importance, and greater labour, I should desire to gratify you: but these works, or at least the greater part of them, are not on such topics, nor so well formed and composed, as to appear worthy of a memorable register; because as the apostle says, "when I was a child, I thought and spoke as a child," so those light and jocose trifles agree with the novelties of youth, that is to say, dressing, tourneying, and other such court exercises. and thus,

* The interest of the old debt in 1791, after all the arrears of the American war was settled, very little exceeded 9½ millions.

my lord, many things may please you, which no longer please me. For this reason, and solely out of complaisance to you, I have caused to be copied in the order they were written, and now send you, my poems in this little volume.

I am pleased with your taste for poetry, which is only to be found in gentle minds, and elevated spirits.

What indeed is poetry, which in our common tongue we term *Gaya sciencia*, but a fiction conveying useful knowledge, covered with a beautiful veil; composed, arranged, and scanned in regular measures? Certainly, my lord, they err who suppose that poetry tends only to vanity and lasciviousness. It is, on the contrary, an elegant fruit produced only by cultivated minds.

The superior excellence of metre above prose is manifest. In imitation of the Stoics, who with great diligence inquired into the origin and causes of things, I could prove that poetry is anterior in time to prose, and of greater perfection and authority. Isidore of Carthage, the holy archbishop of Hispala, testifies this: and it appears that the first who used rimes or fung in metre, was Moses; for in metre he fung and prophesied the coming of the Messiah, as after him Joshua fung in praise of the victory of Gabaon. David fung in metre the victory over the Philistines, and the restitution of the ark; and all the five books of the Psalter, of which the Jews say that we cannot perceive all the sweetness. Solomon also wrote his Proverbs in verse; and some parts of Job are in rime, particularly the answers of his friends.

Among the Greeks the most ancient were Achates of Miletus, and Pherocides of Tyre; and Homer, whom Dante nevertheless styles the first of poets. Among the Latins Ennius was the earliest; though Virgil have attained the monarchy, as Dante says, speaking in the name of Sordello of Mantua.

And to what purpose may not this noble art be applied? In metre are composed *epithalamia*, or poems on new married people: others are in the name of shepherds, and such are called *bucolics*; others are elegies on the dead, used to this day in some parts of our country, and styled *Endechas*. In this way did Jeremiah sing the destruction of Jerusalem: and Caius Cæsar, Octavianus Augustus, Tiberius, and Titus, Emperors, distinguished themselves in this mode of versification.

But to leave the ancients, and approach nearer our own times. Robert king of Naples,

Naples was so pleased with this noble science, that he highly favoured Petrarca, the poet-laureat, who flourished in his time; nay regarded him as his particular friend. At Naples Petrarca is said to have composed his Latin work *Rerum Memorandarum*; his eclogues; and many of his sonnets, particularly that on the death of this king, beginning

Rota è l'alta Colonna, e'l verde lauro.

John Boccacio, an excellent poet, and eminent orator, affirms that the king John of Cyprus was more engaged in this study than any other.

But how, or in what manner, most virtuous lord, this art first fell into the hands of the romancers or vulgar poets, may appear a difficult inquiry. We only know that it is cultivated in all countries, and in the most distant regions, under its three descriptions of the Sublime, the Middling, and the Low. The Sublime is referred to those who write in Greek or Latin verse. The Middling is used by those who compose in the vulgar tongue, as Guido Januncello of Bologna, and Arnold Daniel of Provence: and though I have not seen any work of theirs, it is said they were the first who wrote *terza rima*, and sonnets. The Low is restricted to those who, without rule or measure, write romances and songs, for the entertainment of the common and servile class of people.

After Guido and Daniel, Dante wrote elegantly, in *terza rima*, his three comedies of Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise: Petrarca his Triumphs; Checo Dascoli the book *De Proprietatibus Rerum*. Boccacio interspersed with this measure his Ninfale; other parts being in prose, after the manner of Boethius. Those, and many others, also wrote Italian poetry in other forms, styled Sonnets, and Moral Songs.

I believe that this art passed from the Limosins to the French, and to this most western region our Spain. The French use various and discrepant measures; their *terza rima*, sonnets, and moral songs, are on the ballad scale; and in all of them they admit some lame feet, which we call middle-feet, the Limosins, French, and Catalans, *bisq's*.

Several French poets have signalized themselves, as John Lorris, and John Copinet of Meun, authors of the Romance of the Rose. Michaut wrote a large book of ballads, songs, roundlays, lays, and virolais. Otto de Grantson, a brave and virtuous knight, also distinguished himself. Allan Chartier, a famous modern

poet, secretary to Louis [king*] of France, has written most elegantly the Debate of the Four Ladies, and other pieces, beautiful and pleasant.

In one, but that a chief respect, I prefer the Italians to the French, because the former display higher genius, and adorn and compose beautiful and uncommon stories. But with regard to art, I must prefer the French to the Italians, who seem only to attend to the accent and rime. The French carefully set their pieces to music, and sing them in sweet and variegated strains; music being among them so familiar that one would imagine the great musical philosophers Orpheus, Pythagoras, and Empedocles, had been their countrymen; who, as some write, could appease not only the rage of men, but even the infernal furies with the sonorous melodies, and sweet modulations of their songs. And what doubt that, as the green leaves in spring decorate the trees, so sweet voices, and fair sounds, should accompany all rime, all metre, all verse, of whatever form or measure?

The Catalans, Valencians, and a few of the kingdom of Arragon, are great proficients in this art. They first wrote in *troves rimadas*, which are lines of many syllables, some riming, others not. They have since used couplets of two syllables, in the Limosin manner. Several of their poets are eminent, both in invention and versification. Guillen de Berguedo, a generous and noble knight, and Pao de Benlibren acquired great reputation. Pero March, the elder, a valiant and noble knight, composed elegant poems; and, among others, wrote proverbs of pure morality. In these our times flourished Jorde de Sant Jorde, a prudent knight, who wrote excellent pieces, and set them to music, being an eminent musician. He wrote the Passions of Love, in which he intermingled many good ancient songs. Febier translated Dante into the Catalan language, in the same lines and rimes. Ansias March, who is still alive, is a great *trovador*, and a man of elevated mind.

Among us metre first appeared in various forms, as in the book of Alexander, the Vows of the Peacock, and the book of the Archpriest of Hita. In this manner also Pero Lopez de Ayala, the elder, wrote a book on the Manners of the Palace, which he called Rimes. That mode

* This word seems an interpolation; Louis was not king till July 1461. *Don Luis de Francia* implies the Dauphin.

styled the greater failed ; and the common art arose in the kingdoms of Galicia and Portugal, where without doubt this science flourishes more than in any part of Spain ; insomuch that all our poets and troubadours*, though of Castille, Andalusia, or Estremadura, composed all their works in Galician or Portuguese. And from them we also receive the terms of art as *Maestria mayor è menor : encadenados, lex-apren, è mansobre.*

I remember, most magnificent lord, to have seen, when I was a youth, in the hands of my grandmother, Donna Mencia de Cisneros, among other books, a large volume of Portuguese and Galician *Can-tigas, Servanas, and Decires*, of which the greater part were by the king Don Dionis of Portugal. I believe, my lord, he was your great grandfather : and his works are applauded by all who read them, for their subtile invention, and graceful and sweet language. Some there were by Johan Soarez of Pavia, who died, as is said, in Galicia, for love of an Infante of Portugal. Others by Fernant Gonzalez of Sanebria. After them followed Basco Perez of Camoes, Fernant Casquicio, and that great innamorato Macias, of whom we have only four songs, amorous, and replete with beautiful sentences.

In this kingdom of Castille, the king Don Alonzo, the Wife, was an excellent poet ; some say he composed well in Latin. Next are Don Juan de la Cerda, and Pero Gonzalez of Mendoza my grandfather, who wrote good songs ; such as, among others, *Pero te sirvo sin arte*, and *A las riberas de un rio*. He used a kind of Scenic manner, like Plautus or Terence. About the same time the Jew Rabbi Santo wrote his Proverbs. Alfonso Gonzalez of Castro also wrote some good songs. After them, in the time of king John, was the Archdean of Toro, and Garci Fernandez of Gerena.

Then, in the reign of Don Henry, father of our present king, this science began to display greater elegance. Alfonso Alvarez of Illiescas was a great poet ; his pieces are very numerous. Francisco Imperial I shall not style a *Decidor*, or troubadour, but a poet, as he excelled all those of our western regions. He composed on the birth of our king that famous *decir, En dos setecientos* ; and many other elegant pieces.

My uncles, Don Pedro Velez, and Fernant Perez de Guzman, are tolerable poets. My brother-in-law, the magni-

fient Duke of Arjona, is himself a versifier ; and maintains in his house three great troubadours, Porto-Carrero, Gayoso, and Morana. I pass those of our own times, already known to you : and have indeed written too long a letter, considering my age, and the turbulence of the times ; but my love of the subject must be my excuse. The Cisalpin Galicians, and those of Aquitain, signalize themselves by the honours they render to this art and its professors : but I must refer you for some account of these honours to the prologue of my Proverbs.

N. N.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON PERSONIFICATIONS IN POETRY.

(Continued from page 263.)

SUSPICION is thus personified by Spencer.

But he was foul, ill-favoured and grim,
Under his eye-brows looking still askance ;
And ever as Dissemblance laugh'd on him,
He lour'd on her with dangerous eye-glance,
Shewing his nature in his countenance :
His rolling eyes did never rest in place,
But walk'd each where for fear of hid mis-
chance,
Holding a lattice still before his face,
Thro' which he still did peep, as forward he
did pace.

F. Q. iii. 12.

There is nothing emblematical in this portrait, except the lattice carried by the figure, which is a symbol familiarized by the customs of various nations. The louring of Suspicion at the smiles of his companion, Disimulation, and his dark ever rolling eyes, are well conceived, and vigorously expressed.

A personification of JEALOUSY is given by Spenser, which is remarkable for a sort of metamorphosis, so managed, that the real figure of a jealous man changes almost imperceptibly into a preternatural being. The wife of the old *Malhecco* eloping from him, he follows her into the woods, where she is passing her time to her satisfaction among the satyrs. Not being able to prevail on her to return with him, and having likewise lost his buried treasure, he falls into a fit of phrensy and despair, in which he throws himself from the brow of a rock over-hanging the sea. But he was so wasted with anxiety and trouble, that nothing material was left of him ; so that he received no harm from his fall. He crawls up among the cliffs, and finds a cave, where he fixes his residence, in darkness, and continual apprehension, lest the rock should bury him under

* *Decidores è trovadores.*

under its ruins : he never dares sleep, but is perpetually under alarm, from the beating of the billows against his habitation.

There dwells he ever, miserable swain !
Hateful both to himself and every wight,
Where he thro' privy grief and horror vain
Is waxen so deform'd, that he has quite
Forgot he was a man, and jealousy is hight.

F. Q. iii. 10.

There is much fancy in this picture ; and the unquiet state of a jealous mind is strongly expressed by the emblem of this wretch's constant dread of his overhanging rock. The manner of the metamorphosis seems imitated from that of the nymph *Echo* in Ovid, *Metam.* l. iii.

SPLEEN, a compound affection of the mind, better known formerly (by name at least) than at present, is immortalized in poetry. She makes a conspicuous part of the machinery of the *Rape of the Lock*, but her figure is but slightly sketched in that poem.

Here, in a grotto, shelter'd close from air,
And serene'd in shades from day's detested
glare,
She sighs for ever on her pensive bed,
Pain at her side, and Megrism at her head.

Two others of her attendants have been already exhibited ; *Ill-nature* and *Affectation*. This is entirely a natural representation ; but, Mr. Hayley, who has boldly and successfully ventured to take up a subject touched by the hand of so great a master, besides furnishing his *Cave of Spleen* with a variety of new figures, has given a portrait of the *Genius* of the place, formed on a different model.

High on an ebon throne, superbly wrought
With each fierce figure of fantastic thought,
In a deep cove, where no bright beam in-
trudes,
O'er her black schemes the sullen Empress
broods.

The shriek-owl's, mingled with the raven's
plume
Shed o'er her furrow'd brows an awful gloom :
A garb, that glows with stripes of lurid
flame,

Wraps in terrific pomp her haggard frame ;
Round her a serpent, as a zone, is roll'd,
Which writhing, stings itself in every fold.
Triumphs of Temp. C. iii.

This representation is almost entirely emblematical ; and the symbols are at the same time novel and appropriate.

That most original and lively poem on the *Spleen*, by Mr. Green, though it abounds in figure and imagery, has few ideas proper for a portraiture of the phantom against whose intrusion he guards us.

The magic-lanthorn, however, which he gives her, is a very ingenious and expressive emblem.

When by her magic lanthorn, *Spleen*
With frightful figures spread life's scene.

Among the inhabitants of the cave of *Spleen*, Mr. Hayley fitly places **PEEVISHNESS**, whom he thus paints.

Here, like a dame of quality array'd
Sits *Peevishness*, presiding o'er the shade,
And frowning at her own uncomely mein,
Whose coarse reflection on the wall is seen.
A snarling lap-dog her right hand sustains,
Her lap an infant porcupine contains,
Which, while her fondness tries its wrath to
still,
Wounds her each moment with a pointed
quill.

The circumstance of her frowning at her shadow on the wall, is original and characteristic. The emblematic animals are well chosen, particularly, the "fretful porcupine."

But the reader will probably think, that the exhibition of horrid and disgusting figures has been long enough continued : the remaining ones of this class shall therefore be of a different character.

PEACE, as represented by Tibullus, may be reckoned, with almost equal propriety, a natural or a symbolical personage. She is either a rural maid, actually engaged in the pacific employments of a country life, or she is the Goddess of Peace, distinguished by the emblems of that desirable state.

— nobis Pax alma veni, spicamque teneto ;
Perfluat et pomis candidusante finnas.

* * * * *

— Pax arva colat : Pax candida primum

Duxit aratueros sub juga curva boves.

Pax aluit vites, et succos condidit uvæ,

Funderet ut nato tefia paterna merum.

L. i. E. 10.

Come, bounteous Peace ! and hold the
spiky ear,
While thy white lap with fragrant fruit o'er-
flows.

* * * * *

Let Peace protect the plains : fair Peace, 'twas
thine

To bow the oxen to their rural task ;
To nurse the grape, and store the new-prest'd
wine

For sons to ripen in their father's cask.

There is more of portrait in a very elegant representation of *Peace* by Milton, in that juvenile, but highly classical, performance, his *Christmas Hymn*.

But he, her fears to cease,
Sent down the meek-eyed *Peace* :
She,

She, crown'd with olive-green, came softly
sliding
Down thro' the turning sphere,
His ready harbinger,
With turtle-wing the amorous clouds divid-
ing ;
And waving wide her myrtle wand,
She strikes an universal peace thro' sea and
land.

I am acquainted with no addition to the imagery in these lines by other poets. It is scarcely necessary to take notice of the inaccuracy of using the word *peace* in a literal sense, in the same passage with its personification. Spenser is occasionally guilty of the same fault, which could only be owing to inattention.

MERCY is depicted by Spenser as a potent queen, surrounded with all the splendour of Majesty, yet tempered by benignity. It is however to be understood, that the courtly poet designs his *Mercilla* as a type of his mistress, queen Elizabeth. The description of her attire may be compared with that of the sera-
phic dress of Raphael in the *Par. Lost.*

All over her, a cloth of state was spread,
Not of rich tissue, or of cloth of gold,
Nor of aught else that may be richest read,
But like a cloud, as likest may be told,
That her broad-spreading wings did wide en-
fold ;
Whose skirts were bordered with bright sunny
beams,
Glistering, like gold among the plights en-
rol'd,
And here and there shooting forth silver
streams,
'Mongst which crept little angels through the
glitt'ring gleams. F. Q. v. 9.

She holds a sceptre, and before her lies a sword, rusted through long disuse. Under her feet a huge lion is chained, which is not rendered so tame, but that Yet did he murmur with rebellious sound, And softly royne, when salvage choler did abound.

The emblematical part of this portrait is easily understood. She is not a merely human personage : her wings and radiant cloud denote her heavenly origin. Even without the allusion to queen Elizabeth, she may be said to be of royal rank ; since the exercise of mercy implies power, and in most countries has been reserved as the distinguishing attribute of sovereignty. The sword, rusted, yet capable of being drawn ; and the lion, curbed, but not tamed ; mark out the true nature and limits of this quality.

However appropriate to its object the preceding delineation may appear, yet Collins has invented a very different and

at the same time an exquisitely beautiful picture of the same moral personage.

O thou, who fit'st a smiling bride
By valour's arm'd and awful side,
Gentlest of sky-born forms, and best ador'd ;
Who oft, with songs divine to hear,
Win'st from his fatal grasp the spear,
And hid'st in wreaths of flowers his bloodless
sword !

Thou who, amidst the deathful field,
By godlike chiefs alone beheld,
Oft with thy bosom bare art found,
Pleading for him, the youth who sinks to
ground !

Ode to Mercy.

This enchanting figure, though called "sky-born," is not distinguished in appearance and character from a mortal fair ; indeed no emblem or supernatural attribute was necessary to render *Mercy* sufficiently impressive under the form of a beautiful female. Another touch of nature in the ode is truly picturesque ;

— and look'd his rage away.

That *Mercy* should be so closely allied to *Valour* as to deserve the title of his mythological bride, were certainly to be wished ; and understanding valour to be courage united to generosity, the idea, I think, is a just one.

J. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FROM the attention which you have paid to my letter, giving an explanation of some *Law Scotticisms*, I am induced to lay before the public, through the channel of your magazine, a list of Scotticisms in common language. I do not mean to give a glossary of the now almost obsolete Scottish words, but to point out to my countrymen (for I am a native of Scotland) some of the many improper expressions which are daily used in the most fashionable circles in the city of Edinburgh ; which are spoken and even written by the first literary characters ; which disfigure the speeches of the counsel and the deliberations of the judges of the supreme courts ; which lastly the Scotch members do not fail occasionally to introduce into the senate, to the astonishment of the English auditor*.

Sir

* Of this there are two memorable instances. Mr. MONTGOMERY, now chief baron of the court of Exchequer, in Scotland, when lord advocate and member for Peeblesshire, made a speech on some important question, in the house of commons, where he mentioned his having made a note of something or other with a *keeliveyne* pen—the members, puzzled to discover the meaning of this outlandish word, and amused with

the

Sir John Sinclair, began his literary career by an essay on Scotticisms, which I remember to have read when it was first published, but have not seen since. There was likewise published an anonymous pamphlet on the same subject, about ten years ago, from which I then took some notes. To these in a certain degree, but to the notes I have made from my own observations, I am principally indebted, for the provincialisms which I now transmit to you. I have given them as they occurred to me, without any systematic arrangement; and I have even interspersed some additional legal phrases which I recollect since my last.

I do not give this list as perfect; but, as far as it goes, I hope it will be found tolerably accurate. It may be useful to my countrymen, and perhaps in some degree amusing to the English reader. I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant.

JAMES BANNANTINE.

Temple Street, St. George's Fields,
October 11, 1798.

He gave me a watch in a compliment, is an expression which a Scotchman will naturally use, for, he made me a present of a watch.

To be angry at a person—angry with him: to be angry at a thing is proper. *What o'clock is it?*—what is it o'clock?—the answer would probably be, *half-six*, which an Englishman would understand to mean three—it is intended for half past five.

Half nothing—much under value—*Almost nothing*; little or nothing. *Almost never*: seldom or never.

I lost altogether of money and other property forty pounds—In all. I lost altogether, means I totally lost.

To dress clothes—To iron clothes.

He is a *missing*—missing.

Butter and bread—cheese and bread—milk and bread; for bread and butter, &c.

He will be the better of a sleep—be better for a sleep.

I asked at him—I asked him.

Purposelike has a meaning something like the French *comme il faut*, and is exactly the German *zeveckmässig*.—A pur-

the ridiculousness of it, had their attention altogether diverted from the argument of the speech—The right honourable orator meant a pencil.

Mr. Secretary Dundas, in a speech on the American war, recommended to subdue the Americans by *starvation*, an idea he probably imported from his native land, but which is now pretty well naturalized in England.

Poselike woman, is a respectable looking woman; they also say, *to do a thing purpose-like*.

Honest-like has in some cases the same meaning with *purpose-like*—it generally however implies something of fullness—thus, an *honest-like man*, means a jolly man, and an *honest-like piece of beef*, is a good substantial joint.

To *deburse* money—to disburse.

To *fit*—to remove.

Plenishing—furniture.

Toscale—to dismiss. As, the *Kirk is scaling*.

The *kettle*, for tea-kettle—*pot*, for tea-pot—*habit*, for riding habit, and the like. Thus the most delicate Scotch lady will not scruple to tell you that her daughter has got *the pox*—meaning the small-pox.

The word *neat* is misapplied by the Scots, nearly in the same way, though not quite so extensively, as the unfortunate monosyllable *nice* is by the cockneys. A pretty house, is a *neat house*; a handsome woman, a *neat-woman*; a masterly picture, a *neat picture*.—But no Scotchman will venture to speak of a neat haunch of venison, a neat song, or a neat day's diversion.

A farmer is called a *tenant*, and the class of farmers, the *tenantry*—a farm is frequently called a *labouring*, as to *labour the land*, means to till or cultivate the ground. A farmer's servant is a *bindl*—For, to hire a servant they say, *to fee a bind*.

Grain is called *viual*. The word *corn* is appropriated to oats, which Dr. Johnson would probably have accounted for, by saying, it was the only corn that grew there. To *corn a horse*, means to feed a horse. Instead of *to corn beef*, they say *to powder beef*.

Fodder, means straw.

The word *har-vest*, beside its proper meaning, is used for autumn,---to reap corns, is to *shear the har-vest*—reapers, *sheavers*—*har-vest home*—winter.

By *fog*, they mean moss. *Moss* they apply to peats.

A *hog* means a sheep, while the word *sow* is ever applied for what the English call hogs, pigs, &c. A Scotch gentleman occasioned considerable mirth to his friends, by telling them he lodged at the *Blue Sow*.

A *milk cow* is used for milch cow---*cow milk*, for cows milk.

A *stot*; an ox---A *flesher*; a butcher---the latter would be considered a term of reproach.

A *gainer*; a *gander*---a *deuke*; a *duck*---*a fool*;

a fool; a fowl. Thus Provost Wilson, of Edinburgh, when examined at the bar of the house of lords, respecting the celebrated *Porteous-mob*, was asked by the then minister, the duke of Newcastle, what kind of shot captain Porteous's soldiers fired among the people: He answered, "what we shoot at *deukes and fools*"---an expression which his Grace did not seem to relish.

A garden is termed a *yard*---a yard a *closs*---*closs* is also used for a narrow court or lane---*wynd*, for a lane somewhat wider.

Every field is called a *park*---a wall (often built of a few loose stones, placed as it were by chance one upon another) is denominated a *dyke*.

Pleasure grounds, a policy.

To take snuff, they call to snuff.

I have nothing ado; to do.

I would die before I would break my promise---rather than break.

Brewster and Baxter; brewer, baker.

Black sugar, liquorice.

Cousin germans; cousins germain---*court-martials*; courts-martial. This inaccuracy occurs also in England.

To draw the table---to take away; to clear the table. **A drawer**; a waiter.

Admirality, admiralty.

He left his fortune to his brother, and failing him and his heirs to his cousin. In default---in defect of---on failure of him and his heirs.

Indeed no; no indeed.

To look over a letter; to inspect it, to read it.

Give me a clean plate. This vulgarism is to be heard at an English table; but, in Scotland it is much more common.

Queer; means in English odd, particular; in Scotland, it signifies comical, humorous.

Spice; pepper.

Sweet butter; fresh butter.

Rizerd haddocks; dried haddocks.

So soon as I receive your letter I shall send an answer. *As soon as*.

Timeous, timeously - timely.

I turned sick; became sick, grew sick.

To take on for a soldier; to enlist. This word has the authority of Smollet.

I weary when I am alone; I become weary.

My whole friends are against me; all my friends.

To work stockings; to knit stockings.

To adduce evidence; to bring evidence.

A ly-table; a side-table.

A big coat; a great coat.

A pair of blankets; this is used not only for a double blanket, but often for a single one.

Your son is turning very big; growing very tall.

Stour; dust in motion. The Scots pride themselves much upon this word, as having no synonym in the English language.

The kirk is throng; crowded.

I am well appetized for my dinner; I have got a good appetite for dinner.

Servet (*Serviette*, Fr.), is used for a napkin---*napkin* again for a handkerchief.

Aflet (*Aflette*, Fr.), a dish.

Coverlit, (Fr.) a counterpane.

Giget, (Fr.) a leg of mutton.

To fash, (*fasher*, Fr.) to trouble.

A lodging all within itself, with divers easements, to set; is the common style of a bill for letting a house in Edinburgh. The following is an exact translation: "A house, from top to bottom, and having several conveniences, to be let."

To notice a thing; to take notice of a thing.

There is no matter: no matter.

The neck of a coat or shirt, for the cape or collar.

Monday first: Monday next.

He is much distressed with an inward trouble. Disordered in his inward parts.

A tooth-pick; a pick-tooth.

To beat butter; to melt butter.

Hard fish; dry, or salt fish.

After the expiry of a year; expiration.

A faint; a fainting fit.

He fevered, or he took the fever. He caught a fever; or was seized with a fever.

A tea kitchen; a tea urn.

To walk a minuet; to dance a minuet.

To follow out a plan; to execute.

To find a pain, and to feel a smell, are common Scotticisms. The poet THOMSON, who was a Scotchman, goes still farther when he says, to taste the smell of dairy.

He took on for a soldier; listed for a soldier. This has the authority of SMOLLET.

Annual rent; interest of money.

How soon I got home; as soon as.

A sore head; a head ach—a *fire belly*; cholic.

Scots is continually used for Scotch, or rather Scottish. Thus a newspaper is now published at Edinburgh, called the *Scots Chronicle*. This would properly mean, the *Chronicle of the Scots*; for *Scots* is good word, as the plural of *Scot*.

I have

I have no fault to him—I find no fault with him.

I had much in my offer; choice. I had much offered me, is good; for offer applies to the giver.

A chapman; a pedlar. Chapman, in English, means a buyer, not a seller.

Overly; superficial, careless.

In place of pitying he laughed at me; instead.

To put a man *into a passion*—in a passion.

Mr. A. is married upon Miss B; married to.

To *stay*; to live, to lodge.

Presently; now, at present. Thus, *He stays presently at Edinburgh*, means, he lives at present in Edinburgh.

Poor man, he was *lost* in the river; drowned: or, in cockney language, *drownded*.

Window brods; window shutters.

He is very *pointed*; accurate, exact.

You may *lay your account with* opposition; you may expect opposition.

My father is still *in life*; alive.

Give me it; give it me.

He was *made to do it*; caused: made, in this sense, is an English word, but not properly applied.

I am very *misfortunate*; unfortunate.

My plan has *misgiven*; failed.

To *pull* a flower; to pluck a flower.

A canny wife; a careful woman—a *canny borse*; a steady, safe horse.

To *think shame*; to be ashamed.

To *think long*; to long.

Dainty, which in English means nice, is nearly synonymous to the word *honest-like*, before-mentioned. A *dainty lass*, is a buxom wench—a *dainty lump* of butter; a large piece of butter. *Dainties* signify delicacies.

Canty; cheerful—it is, however, something more: it has no synonym in English.

A *piece paper*—a *piece bread*; piece of paper, bread, &c.

Give me *a drink*; a draught: or something to drink.

A trance; a passage.

Whitfunday; Whitsuntide.

I shall be *bebind*; too late.

My watch is *behind*, or *before*; slow, or fast.

A healthy climate; healthful.

Gentlemanry; gentlemanly, or gentleman-like—this error is frequent also in England.

To *exem*; to exempt. The Scottish expression is here, perhaps, the more regular of the two.

Below ground—Under ground.

To *condescend upon* certain circumstances; means to specify them.

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To *crave a debt*; to demand a debt; to *dun* a person for a debt.

To *extinguish a debt*; to pay it.

To *quote a paper*, is to indorse its title; but this word is also used in the English sense.

I have *cut out* my hair and got a *wig*; cut off my hair.

He is a very *discreet man*; a civil, obliging man.

Conform to agreement—Conformably.

Silly is used for weak in body.

Dull for deaf.

For common; commonly.

He made an application in my *favours*; favour.

Fresh weather; not frosty.

A *coarse day*; abad day—this is sometimes used in England; but not in good language—yet we say a fine day.

A *storm of snow* is a common expression in Scotland, where they also speak of a *lying storm*, meaning that the snow has been long upon the ground.

He is *cripple*; lame. In England this is used as a substantive; as, he is a cripple.

I am *going to the shooting*; going a shooting.

Close the door; shut the door.

A woman's bonnet is in Scotland called a *cap*; and a man's cap called a *bonnet*.

To *cast up a fault* to a person; to upbraid him.

Many n one; many persons.

A *tradesman* signifies in England a grocer, mercer, butcher, baker, taylor, &c.—in Scotland it is confined to an artisan.

A *merchant* is a trader, one who imports and exports merchandize. In Scotland every little retail shopkeeper is dignified with the title of merchant.

A letter *conceived in* the following words; containing the following words.

To be *difficulted*; to be puzzled.

A *salt*, or a *salt-foot*; a salt-cellar.

To *propose*; to purpose. This misapplication is not unfrequent also in England.

To *demit* an office; to resign.

The Scots are very apt to use the past tense for the participle—as this paper was *wrote* by me; for written—A *sederunt held* this day, for a meeting holden this day.

Master; the eldest son of a baron or viscount. Thus the Viscount of Arbuthnott's eldest son is styled *Master of Arbuthnott*. This, however is getting into disuse.

The wives of knights or baronets are in legal language called *Dames* (Fr.) and married women are described by their *maiden* K

maiden names, with an *alias*. Thus **LADY WALLACE** would be termed *Dame Eglantine Maxwell, alias Wallace*.

Relict; widow—and *widow* is often used for widower.

To tramp clothes; a mode of washing peculiar to North Britain. The Scotch lafs, without ceremony, *kilts* (tucks) her petticoats above her knees and tramples or dances upon the linen, in a tub, regardless of the observations of the spectators. This custom is congenial to the disposition of Scots, from its *economy*, both in respect of soap and labour, but it cannot be altogether defended on the score of decorum. It, however, certainly indicates primæval innocence and simplicity. "They are naked and are not ashamed."

Preses; president, or chairman.

I reckon it will be rain—I think it will rain.

Both the Irish and Scots misapply *shall* and *will*, as well as *should* and *would*. A celebrated grammarian has advised a simple and never failing method in this respect. Let (says Mr. HORNE TOOKE) a Scotchman or Irishman, write on as it comes naturally to him; then go over what he has written, and wherever he finds *will* substitute *shall*; and where there is *shall* correct it to *will*. Ludicrous as this may appear, it perhaps might be practically useful. The Scots, however, are not so apt to mistake *shall* for *will* as the contrary.

You will some day repent it; you will one day repent it.

Twenty years *or thereby*; or thereabouts. **He subsists his mother**; supports his mother.

A stair is used for a flight of stairs; and a winding stair-case is called a *turnpike*.

Up the stair—up the street; up stairs; up streets.

Trouse are pantaloons, and supposed to be the ancient Scottish dres. The *flakbeg* or *kilt*, a mere modern fashion, is the little petticoat worn by the Highlanders. **Brogues** are a particular kind of shoes, the sole and upper leathers of which, are nearly of the same consistence.

A tender woman; a weakly woman.

I slipped a foot; my foot slipped.

Speak to me—tell my servant to speak to me; let me speak to you—tell my servant I want him, or I want to speak to him.

I think I hear his word; I think I hear his voice.

I never witnessed any thing so disagreeable; I never saw any thing so disagreeable.

The Scots are so fond of transportation, that a person translated from one parish to another, is said to be *transported*.

The diminutives in the Scottish tongue give it considerable beauty, as *doggy*, *catty*, *manny*, &c. A double diminutive is sometimes formed, as *mannikin*; but they are not satisfied even with this. I have repeatedly heard of a *very little mannikin*.

It is simply impossible; absolutely impossible.

He would not sustain my excuse; admit my excuse.

Vacance; vacation.

Where are you going; whither. This error is common in England.

He walks through his sleep; he walks in his sleep.

Superplus; surplus.

Sparse writing; loose writing.

A scroll; a draft of a writing.

A brander; a gridiron.

A griddle, on which the Scotch *bannocks* (cakes) are baked, is universally pronounced *girdle*.

For my own share; for my own part.

On Sunday's morning; Sunday morning.

She is some better; somewhat better.

It answered to a wish; as I wished.

Wrongous imprisonment; false imprisonment.

A tenement; a house—thus in a legal conveyance we find this description; "All and baill (whole) that tenement of land, back and fore, high and laigh (low) under and above, situate, &c."

To want; to require.

I wrote him on Sunday; I wrote to him.

I caused make a table; I ordered a table to be made, or had a table made.

A timber leg; a wooden leg—a *timber land*; a wood house.

I am in use to ride; accustomed to ride.

In most countries the names of places are apt to be corrupted. This is remarkably the case in Scotland; of which I shall satisfy myself with a few striking examples, Goodtrees and Fountainbridge are pronounced *Gulters* and *Foulbriggs*, (not remarkably descriptive of their cleanliness). Restelridge is *Laferric*, and Ulysses-haven, *Usan*. Where a foreign name has been unfortunately given to a place, it is sure to be mangled. Thus a village in the vicinity of Edinburgh, originally called Bourdeaux, is known only by the name of *Burdiehouse*—*Bella-Retira* soon became *Bell Rattray*, and *L'Eglise de Marie* is *Ligsmaleery*.

I shall only add to what I have said, the following

following general rules for the pronunciation of the Scottish language :

1. Where a word ought to be pronounced long, pronounce it short.
2. Where a word ought to be pronounced short, pronounce it long.
3. Where a vowel, particularly the letter a, should be pronounced slender or open, pronounce it broad.

4. Where it should be broad, pronounce it slender or open.

5. Where the accent should be laid upon the first syllable, carry it to the middle, or end of the word.

6. Where it should be towards the middle or end, bring it forward to the beginning.

PROCEEDINGS at large of the NATIONAL INSTITUTE of France, on the 15th Nivose, (Jan. 4.) 1798, as published by the Secretaries.

NOTICE of the Memoirs presented during the last quarterly sitting, to the Class of Literature and fine Arts, by Citizen VILLARS, Secretary.

THE antiquity of a nation known under the name of *Pelasgi*; the extent of its domination; the degree of civilization to which it arrived; its influence on the political religious system of the nations of Greece and Italy: such are materials of a memoir read by Citizen DUPUIS.

A comparison of the ancient geography and religions has served him for a guide in his researches. He places the existence of the *Pelasgi* in the ages reputed *antediluvian*. Masters of Peloponnesus and Thessaly, they invaded all the islands of Greece and Asia, the coasts of the Ionian sea, the coasts of the Pontus Euxinus, to the east, as far as the embouchure of the Phasus, and to the west, all Italy, principally Latium and Etruria. Their empire, considered in its length, seems to have had for its limits, on one side, the mouths of the Po and Tyber; on the other, that of the Phasus: to the north, they occupied the most northern part of Epirus and Macedonia, and even Thrace.

The honour of having saved from the deluge the deposit of human knowledge is attributed to them, says Citizen Dupuis. It is at least certain, that they brought to the nation of Italy, the alphabetic characters, the sciences, and the arts.

The author will examine in another memoir, whether this nation is originally of Peloponnesus, or whether they came from another country to establish themselves in this last; or in other words, what was their first cradle.

Citizen LANGLES translated some years ago the political institutes of Tamerlane. Since that epoch, he has comprehended in a much more extensive plan, the entire legislation of the different *Tatar* nations (and not *Tartars*, as our colleague very well observes), he has collected the fragments of their codes, which time has

spared. This labour is the object of four or five memoirs.

The class heard the reading of the first. It contains the fragments of the code of *Djen-Guyz-Khan*, inserted in many Arabian, Turkish, and Persian manuscripts, translated from the original texts, and preceded by some observations on the name and exploits of that famous conqueror.

It is interesting to observe, that the Tartars had assemblies like the *Etats-Généraux*, composed of the chiefs of the horde in person, or represented by delegates. *Djen-Guyz* took occasion by one of these assemblies, to get himself acknowledged great Khan. Here he promulgated his code, long celebrated throughout the east, under the name of *Yaca*.

This code is founded on Theism. It tolerates all religions, and decrees recompences to talents, to genius, and to virtues; of whatever nation or religion the learned men, artists, &c. that have merited them, may consist of. The thirty three titles of which is composed, honour the nation itself to which the author destined it. We shall confine ourselves to citing the thirtieth.

"Two families may be allied, although they have no children alive. If one has had a boy, and the other a girl, they might celebrate the *marriage ceremonies* on the tomb of these two children, and the families would be allied." This is what was called, *the marriage of the dead*.

Citizen Langles has promised us the codes of *Ghazan-Khan*, of *Akbar*, and *Djihanguyr*, &c. He read also the translation of a *voyage from Persia into Hindooftan*, made during the years 1442 and the following.

Fifty years, or thereabouts, before the establishment of the Portuguese in India, a son of Tamerlane, sovereign of a part of Persia, conceived the project of entering into commercial and political relations with India. He sent an ambassador to the kings of *Kalikut* and *Bisnagor*. It is the relation of this embassy which our colleague

league

league has translated from a Persian manuscript in the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, adding also to it some political observations and geographical notes, drawn from the eastern writers.

Citizen Langles has just published :

1. The first volume of a collection of voyages, translated from different Oriental and European languages, containing the voyage from India to Mecca, by *Abdoulkerym*, favourite of *Thamas-Quouly-Khan*, extracted and translated from his memoirs in one volume.

2. Some notes on the works of Poivre, in one volume.

3. The second volume of the second edition of *Norden's voyage*, revised and augmented with notes drawn from the Arabian Geographers.

We ought not to omit the wish formed by our colleague ; he desires that government may soon be able, by new means, to encourage the study of the living Oriental languages ; the knowledge of which will have a considerable influence on the activity of our commerce in India.

The ancients make mention in their writings of a plant named *sparta*. Citizen AMEILHON determines in one of his memoirs, the different acceptations in which the word *sparta* was employed by the Greeks and Latins. He proves, that originally it was a generic term made use of to designate every species of flax.

Strabo is the first who has given us some precise and rather detailed notions on the true *sparta*, the *sparta* of Iberia or Spain. This plant, says that celebrated Geographer, grew in the environs of *Carthago Nova*, now *Carthagena*. As the passage of Strabo, which relates to the true *sparta*, is not without some difficulties ; Citizen AMEILHON discusses and interprets it so as to remove all obscurity from the reader, who should not happen to be acquainted with the subject matter of this dissertation.

He examines next, a passage of Pliny the naturalist, which treats of the *sparta* much at large. Pliny describes, like Strabo, that district in ancient Spain, where this plant grew. He considers it at its birth, follows it in its progress, and indicates the time of its maturity, with the proper season for gathering it. He forgets none of the preparatory operations it underwent, before it was applied to valuable uses.

Citizen AMEILHON has taken care to compare all the operations described by Pliny, with those which take place in our days.

The Romans, in one of their first expeditions into Spain against the Carthaginians, seized the magazines of *sparta*, which Asdrubal had formed for his marine. They preserved a sufficient quantity of it, and burnt the rest, by an effect of that destructive genius which accompanies war.

The *sparta* served to fabricate cordage and cables for the fishery and marine armaments, to raise stones in the construction of buildings, to draw water from pits, and to set the wine-pres in motion.

If we may judge by all the details of it into which our colleague has entered, it is no wonder that the *sparta* was a considerable object of commerce with the Romans. His memoir finishes by some observations on the benefit which might arise to the state, if the culture of this excellent plant were encouraged in those territories of the south of France, where nature receives no succour from the hands of man : we should not be under the necessity of importing it from Spain, and it would form one article more which the French nation might add to its commerce and its industry.

Citizen CAMUS read the beginning of his observations, on the facts collected in the treatise of marvellous recitals, printed among the works of Aristotle. It is the series of the memoirs which he had announced on the same collection.

Among the particular facts of which he has given an account, there is one which Horace himself tells us with the grace and philosophy natural to him. A man went alone to the theatre---there the finest spectacle attracted his view ; a celestial melody flattered his ears, and yet there was neither an actor on the stage, nor a musician in the orchestra. His illusion was dear to him ; it constituted all his happiness. His folly was one day mentioned to him, and they boasted of having cured him : Ah ! my friends, cried he, you have robbed me of the charm of my life ; yes, you have undone me.

A second recital relates to a phenomenon which yet exists in Sicily, in the *Val di Noto*. It treats of a small lake called by the ancients *lac des Palices*, and by the moderns, *Donna Fetia* or *Nastia*. Two circumstances make its waters remarkable. Their ebullition is accompanied with fulphurous vapours which exhale from the surface ; and we learn, that they served formerly to verify the truth of oaths.

The naturalist, says Citizen CAMUS, finds the cause of the first effect in the ancient volcanos, as yet ill extinguished of the *Val di Noto*. The philosopher, on his

his part, finds the cause of the second in the weakness of the human mind, ever passionately fond of the marvellous and of super-natural oracles.

The expressions made use of by Aristotle in his recital, give our colleague an occasion to investigate the question, what is the measure which the Greeks denote, by an expression very much used among them; *such a space of the size of a ball with three, ten, or twelve couches (lits de table)*.

The third recital respects the olive-tree, the branches of which formed at Olympus the crown of the victors. The celebrity of the Olympic games diffuses of itself a lively interest over the smallest details concerning those national feasts. But, independently of a motive so noble and so powerful over republican souls, Citizen CAMUS excites the attention of the reader, by a critical discussion of the text, and by a botanical discussion on the nature of the tree described by Aristotle. He is induced to think that this tree is the *olea sylvestris, folio molli incano*, of many ancient botanists, and the *elæagnus* of Tournefort and Linnaeus.

Citizen DUSAULX read a work intituled, "*Of my Connections and Correspondence with Jean Jacques Rousseau.*"

This is a writing full of literary anecdotes, and new traits. Some will excite a groan in the soul of sensibility, relative to the cruel destiny of the illustrious citizen of Geneva; others command the respect and admiration which he has so well merited of his contemporaries and posterity.

The author has chosen this epigraph: *Sine ira et odio, quorum causas procul habeo.* TAC. "Without animosity, or hatred, sentiments foreign from my heart." He has performed more than he promised. His impartiality may be judged of, by the morceau we shall here transcribe:

" My colleagues; I have only shewn you JEAN JACQUES at variance with himself, that is to say, a prey to the access of so rooted a melancholy, that he was no longer in a capacity to measure back his steps. I have only shewn him to you as paying to human nature the tribute of weakness, which no mortal is exempt from; but you are just, and you think with me, that it is not by domestic manners and particular connections that it is fitting hereafter to appreciate a writer, incessantly agitated by a love for the public good, and whose glory and success have been published by fame through all Europe. A rival of Plato; it is in his immortal works, that the true Jean Jacques has depicted himself in traits of fire. His involuntary errors

will fall into oblivion. What he possessed of fair, of great, of sublime, will live in the memory of men."

It is thus that Citizen DUSAULX terminates the faithful recital of his connections and correspondence with JEAN JACQUES. He proposes soon to commit this work to the press,

Two morceaux of poetry have been presented to the class; one by Citizen COLLIN-HARLEIRLE, the other by Citizen CHENIER. The first is a detached scene of a comedy, intituled, "*Les Nouveaux Enrichés.*" The second has for title, "*Le Vieillard d'Ancenis; a Poem on the Death of General Hoche.*" The author is to recite it in this sitting.

Citizen PEYRE has submitted to the class the project of a monument consecrated to *victory and peace*. The brave defenders of the country, returning to their hearths, would come with a trophy worthy of them and of their chiefs, to deposit in a republican temple the arms which have immortalized their valour. This temple exists already more than a century, the admiration of Europe; and gratitude, mixed with love and veneration, is due from all the friends of liberty, to the citizens whose blood has been spilt for them. It is the *Dome des Invalides*.

Citizen CHALGRIN, architect, had conceived the project of making it the depot of our trophies. In the plan of Citizen PEYRE, the two projects may be easily reconciled.

The statue of peace would rise with majesty on the place where the principal altar was placed, and the chisel of the artist would indicate to the people the benefits with which peace is about to replenish them.

In the center of the dome would be a groupe, representing the French Republic, which receives an olive branch from the hands of victory. She would fix her looks on the statue of peace. Victory would shew her the trophies of the republican phalanxes united to the *chef-d'œuvre* of the arts. In the socle of the pedestal, the figure of abundance in *basso relievo*, would gather from an olive tree fruits of different kinds, with which she would fill her cornucopia. A number of genii would be actively employed in gathering fruits and presenting them to her.

The four small cupolas would be decorated by trophies in marble, groupes of laurel, olive branches, with the statues and attribute of agriculture, commerce, the polite and mechanic arts.

Citizen

Citizen PEYRE has found the method of proportioning the statue of peace to the different objects with which she would be environed, and of masking the awkward raccordement of the ancient church, with the dependent part of the dome. He describes this method in the plans which he has presented.

It will be objected, perhaps, that the paintings with which the inside of the dome are ornamented, represent subjects drawn from the history called sacred; but according to our colleague, these paintings ought to be considered as monuments proper to cherish a love for the arts: we ought to be no more astonished to see them in a place where the statues of peace, of victory, and of the French Republic are only symbolical figures, than we ought to be, to see in a gallery destined to public assemblies, subjects taken from the practices of the Egyptians and Greeks, or statues formerly adored by those nations.

Citizen GIBELIN, associate in the section of antiquities and monuments, has given an account, in the name of a special commission, of the result of some operations relative to a new discovery communicated to the National Institute, by Citizens DILH and GHERARD. The object was to preserve to colours the same tone which the hand of the artist had given them, in painting upon porcelain.

The colours have perfectly resisted the action of fire, as well as the different tints prepared in presence of some members of the specimen, who had put the double specimen under their seal. They have acquired the gloss of varnish; this

is the only change which they have undergone.

This discovery is of great utility in the art of painting, and especially in the line of flower painting. Hitherto no process could preserve the drawings in all their freshness.

Citizen GIBELIN has made a report in his own name, on a Spanish memoir, the object of which is to shew, that the mode of election adopted by the National Institute of France, and discovered by Citizen BORDA, a member of the section of mathematics, is the only one conformable to reason and justice.

The three other methods, known under the denominations of *absolute plurality of the two thirds of the votes*; *of plurality of half of the votes and a casting one*; *relative plurality of suffrages*, are false, erroneous, and unjust, and only tend to disappoint the wishes of the great majority.

The author of the Spanish memoir, DON JOSEPH-ISIDORE MORALES, supports his opinion by very accurate calculations, in which our time will not permit us to follow him. He is astonished that the mode put in practice by the Institute, is almost unknown in France: "In a nation," adds he, "wherein they hold it for an axiom, that it has no other danger to avoid than that of its elections."

"Bread and public games," said the Romans; "National festivals and republican institutions," says, at this day, the Great Nation. The institute had named a commission, charged to make a report to it on the first of these two objects. The report was presented to it by Citizen MONGEZ.

WALPOLIANA; OR, BONS MOTS, APOPHTEGMS, OBSERVATIONS ON LIFE AND LITERATURE, WITH EXTRACTS FROM ORIGINAL LETTERS, OF THE LATE HORACE WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD.

NUMBER IX.

*** This Article is communicated by a Literary Gentleman, for many years in habits of intimacy with Mr. WALPOLE. It is partly drawn up from a collection of Bons-Mots, &c. in his own hand-writing; partly from Anecdotes written down after long Conversation with him, in which he would, from four o'Clock in the Afternoon, till two in the Morning, display those treasures of Anecdote with which his Rank, Wit, and Opportunities, had replenished his Memory; and partly from Original Letters to the Compiler, on subjects of Taste and Literature.

CXXVI. GIBBON.

THE first volume of Gibbon's History is so highly finished, that it resembles a rich piece of painting in enamel. The second and third volumes are of inferior composition. The three last seem to me in a medium, between the first volume and the two next.

CXXVII. STUPID STORIES.

A stupid story, or idea, will sometimes make one laugh more than wit. I was once removing from Berkeley Square to Strawberry Hill, and had sent off all my books, when a message unexpectedly arrived, which fixed me in town for that afternoon. What to do? I desired my man

to rummage for a book, and he brought me an old Grub-street thing from the garret. The author, in sheer ignorance, not humour, discoursing of the difficulty of some pursuit, said, that even if a man had as many lives as a cat, nay, as many lives as one Plutarch is said to have had, he could not accomplish it. This odd *quid pro quo* surprized me into vehement laughter.

Lady *** is fond of stupid stories. She repeats one of a Welch scullion wench, who, on hearing the servants speak of new moons, asked gravely what became of all the old moons.

Miss ***, with a sweet face, and innocent mouth, sings *flash-songs*. The contrast is irresistible.

CXXVIII. WALPOLE NO AUTHOR.

I do not look upon myself as an author. I may say, without the vain affectation of modesty, that I have done nothing. My Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, almost any bookseller could have drawn up. My chief compilation, the Anecdotes of Painting in England, is Mr. Vertue's work, not mine.

Vertue's manuscripts were in great confusion. I drew up an Index, and lost it. Another suffered the same fate. I thought I was bewitched; and even trembled for the third.

CXXIX. FOX.

What a man Fox is! After his long and exhausting speech on Hastings's trial, he was seen handing ladies into their coaches, with all the gaiety and prattle of an idle gallant.

CXXX. BOOK-MAKING.

Never was the noble art of book-making carried to such high perfection, as at present. These compilers seem to forget that people have libraries. One vamps up a new book of travels, consisting merely of disguised extracts from former publications. Another fills his pages with Greek and Latin extracts from Aristotle and Quintilian. A third, if possible more insipid, gives us long quotations from our poets, while a reference was enough, the books being in the hands of every body. Another treats us with old French *ana* in masquerade; and, by a singular fate, derives advantage from his very blunders, which make the things look new. Pah! I, and an amanuensis, could scribble one of those books in twenty-four hours.

CXXXI. FRENCH PHILOSOPHERS.

I admire Voltaire and Helvetius. Rouf-

seau I never could like. Take much affectation, and a little spice of frenzy, and you compose his personal character. I found the French philosophers so impudent, dogmatic, and intrusive, that I detested their conversation. Of all kinds of vice I hate reasoning vice. Unprincipled themselves, they affected to dictate morality and sentiment. The great, from vain glory and want of ideas, encouraged their preface: but they always reminded me of the sophists, hired to assist at Roman entertainments. And what reasoning! Every Frenchman ought to be taught logic and mathematics, that his mind may acquire some solidity. Their character is so impetuous, that what with us is sensation, is with them passion. The real philosophers of antiquity were distinguished for their moderation, a radical mark of knowledge and wisdom; and they treated the popular religion with respect. Our new sect are fanatics against religion: and surely of all human characters a fanatic philosopher is the most incongruous, and of course the most truly ludicrous.

CXXXII. FACE-PAINTING.

Lady Coventry, the celebrated beauty, killed herself with painting. She bedaubed herself with white, so as to stop the perspiration. Lady Mary Wortley Montague was more prudent: she went often into the hot bath, to scrape off the paint, which was almost as thick as plaster on a wall.

CXXXIII. VOLTAIRE AND ROLT.

Voltaire sometimes fell into strange mistakes. One Rolt, an obscure author, having published a history of the war of 1742, a subject also treated by the French philosopher, Voltaire wrote to him the most fawning letters, styling him the first historian of the age!

CXXXIV. MOTHER OF VICES.

The Duke of Orleans, the Regent, had four daughters, distinguished by the names of the Four Cardinal Sins. A wag wrote on their mother's tomb, *Cy gît l'Oisiveté*, "Here lies Idleness," which, you know, is termed the mother of all the vices.

CXXXV. INNOCENT XI.

The Pope, to whom James II. sent his embassy, was possessed of much shrewdness and prudence; and justly regarded the restoration of the Catholic system in England as an impossibility. Castlemain, the ambassador, was inflated with his master's infatuation, and had long requested a special audience, in order to propose decisive steps.

steps. Disgusted with the Pontiff's coolness, he at last demanded an audience of leave: and being speedily admitted, he pronounced a long harangue, rather reproaching the Pope for his indifference in so important a business. The Pope having heard him with great *sang-froid*, at last answered, "Sir, the air of Italy is rather dangerous to foreign constitutions. I beg you will have a reverend care of your health, and I wish you a good journey."

It was said on this occasion that only two things were necessary to secure the tranquillity of Europe; that the King of England should turn Protestant, and the Pope, Roman Catholic.

CXXXVI. PATRONAGE.

Patronage of authors is an antiquated fashion, and at present means nothing. It is still repeated by rote among a few young or ignorant writers, as an echo dies away by degrees into an unmeaning sound. The public favour is deemed a sufficient recompence: but after the cases you have mentioned I think differently. Nothing, for instance, can be more unjust than that an author, who has professedly written for the general taste, and has in consequence derived great emoluments from his works, should have a pension; while another, who has confined his toil to mathematics, or other abstruse pursuits, confessedly useful and highly meritorious, but not adapted to much sale, goes wholly unrewarded. This case evinces that a pension is a mere piece of vain-glory in the government, which desires to have it recorded that such and such an eminent writer was pensioned. In France things are very different. Voltaire has no pension; but many a plodding useful man has. In our national literary societies the members pay an annual sum: in France they receive an annual sum.

In all things we have the mercantile spirit of monopoly. A few fashionable writers monopolize the public favour: and merit is nothing if not introduced to notice by the fashionable cabal. Merit is useless: it is interest alone that can push a man forward. By dint of interest one of my coach-horses might become poet laureat, and the other, physician to the household. They might easily appoint deputies, as was done in the regency business.

CXXXVII. MATHEMATICS.

The profound study of mathematics seems to injure the more general, and useful mode of reasoning, that by induction,

Mathematical truths being, so to speak, *palpable*, the moral feelings become less sensitive to impalpable truths. As when one sense is carried to great perfection, the others are usually less acute; so mathematical reasoning seems in some degree to injure the other modes of ratiocination. Napier (who was not a lord, as I am admonished, since I published my Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors,) wrote nonsense on the Revelations. So did Newton on the same book, and the prophecies of Daniel. Now Bishop South, you know, used to say, that the Revelations either found a man mad, or left him so. I say nothing of Newton's Chronology. He builds, I believe, upon one Chiron, without proving that Chiron, or the Argonauts, ever existed. Mythology is too profound for me. I know not if Chiron were man, or horse, or both. I only know he is no acquaintance of mine.

CXXXVIII. SACERDOS.

Mr. Gostling, a clergyman of Canterbury, was, I am told, the writer of an admirable parody on the noted grammatical line,

Bifrons, atque Custos, Bos, Fur, Sus, atque Sacerdos.

It runs thus:

*Bifrons ever when he preaches;
Custos of what in his reach is.
Bos among his neighbour's wives;
Fur in gathering of his tithes.
Sus at every parish-feast;
On Sunday, Sacerdos, a priest.*

CXXXIX. ARCHITECTURAL SOLECISM.

A solecism may be committed even in architecture. The ruin in Kew Gardens is built with Act-of-Parliament brick*.

CXL. FRENCH CHARACTER.

I visit Paris often, and have considerably studied the French character. In individuals it is often excellent; but taken in general it disgusts by its petulance and vanity. The French have always been dissolute in their amours; and are thus led to assail the chastity of foreign women, the most unpardonable of all affronts to fathers, brothers, husbands, and lovers. This, and their petulant overbearing conduct, prevent their conquests from being lasting. Yes, I swear to you by the Sicilian vespers, they can never be of much duration.

* An act passed, forty or fifty years ago, to fix the precise length, breadth, and thickness, of each brick. The old Roman bricks, &c. &c. are of a very different form.

ANECDOTES

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LIFE OF MOZART,

The celebrated German Musician.

AMONG the illustrious individuals, who by their superior abilities have ornamented and improved the world, how few have dared to defy the obstacles which envy, arrogance, and contending meanness opposed to their progress! or indignantly to break the shackles which indigence imposes, and dart through that obscurity too well calculated to scatter and quench the rays of genius! To how small a number have their own country proved that beneficent protectress, that kind, that "nursing mother" who should watch the growing strength of new-fledged talent, encourage its flights, and applaud the vigor of its spreading pinions. This has formed the complaint of every age, and will continue to excite the murinurs of suffering merit, till minds of the superior class seize, by indepdndancy of spirit, that ascendancy in the scale of worldly power which gives weight and force to human movements, and which can only spring from conscious importance, and dignified self-assertion. The shade of the great Mozart, whose sublime productions have astonished and still continue to delight, all Europe, awakens these reflections---accompanies me in my progress---revives the complaints of neglected genius---and demands redress.

Had not the almost uniform practice of courts long explained to mankind the principles on which they act, how difficult would it be to conceive, that that of Vienna could so little appreciate the merit of this extraordinary man, who looked to it for an asylum, and passed in its vicinity the last ten years of his life! the dispensers of royal favors, whose ears imbibe with such avidity the flattery that meanness offers, can neglect that genius which nobly refuses the tale of adulation; can stifle it with poverty, and even follow it with persecution.

Availing myself of the materials furnished me by the learned professors Niemtscheck and Olivarius, I now hasten to those details, which so strongly distinguish and characterize the subject of my present biographical discussion.

The father of Mozart was master of the chapel at Salzburg. His favorite work, entitled "Lessons for the Violin," posseſſes more than a moderate share of erit; and have passed through two itions. He was also a respectable per-

former; but certainly did not discover any thing sufficiently extraordinary, either in his execution or compositions, to presage the future brilliancy of his son.

Mozart the younger, was born at Salzburg in the year 1756. At the age of three years, attending to the lessons which his sister, then seven years old, was receiving at the harpsichord, he became captivated with harmony; and when she had left the instrument, he would instantly place himself at it, find the *thirds*, sound them with the liveliest joy, and employ whole hours at the exercise.

His father, urged by such early and striking indications of genius, immediately began to teach him some little airs; and soon perceived that his pupil improved even beyond the hopes he had formed of him. Half an hour was generally sufficient for his acquiring a minuet, or a little song, which, when once learned, he would of himself perform with taste and expression.

At the age of six years, he had made such a progress as to be able to compose short pieces for the harpsichord, which his father was obliged to commit to paper for him. From that time nothing made any impression upon him but harmony; and infantine amusements lost all their attractions unless music had a share in them. He advanced from day to day, not by ordinary and insensible degrees, but with a rapidity which hourly excited new surprise in his parents---the happy witnesses of his progress.

His father returning home one day with a stranger, found little Mozart with a pen in his hand. "What are you writing" said he? "A concerto for the harpsichord" replied the child. "Let us see it:" rejoined the father, "It is a marvellous concerto, without doubt." He then took the paper, and saw nothing at first but a mass of notes mingled with blots of ink by the mal-address of the young composer, who, unskilled in the management of the pen, had dipped it too freely in the ink; and having blotted and smeared his paper, had endeavoured to make out his ideas with his fingers; but on a closer examination, his father was lost in wonder; and his eyes, delighted, and flowing with tears, became rivetted to the notes. "See," exclaimed he to the stranger "how just and regular it all is! but it is impossible to play it: it is too difficult." "It is a concerto," said the child,"

child, "and must be practised till one can execute it. Hear how this part goes." He then sat down to perform it; but was not able to execute the passages with sufficient fluency to do justice to his own ideas. Extraordinary as his manual facility was universally allowed to be for his age, it did not keep pace with the progress of his knowledge and invention. Such an instance of intellectual advancement, in a child only six years of age, is so far out of the common road of nature, that we can only contemplate the fact with astonishment, and acknowledge that the possible rapidity of mental maturation is not to be calculated.

In the year 1762, his father took him and his sister to Munich, where he performed a concerto before the elector which excited the admiration of the whole court; nor was he less applauded at Vienna, where the emperor called him the *little sorcerer*.

His father gave him lessons only on the harpsichord; but he privately taught himself the violin: and his command of the instrument afforded the elder Mozart the utmost surprize, when he one day at a concert took a second violin, and acquitted himself with more than passable address. True genius sees no obstacles. It will not, therefore, excite our wonder, if his constant success in whatever he attempted begot an unbounded confidence in his own powers: he had even the *laudable* hardihood to undertake to qualify himself for the *first* violin, and did not long remain short of the necessary proficiency.

He had an ear so correct, that he felt the most minute discordancy; and such a fondness for study, that it was frequently necessary to take him by force from the instrument. This love of application never diminished. He every day passed a considerable time at his harpsichord, and generally practised till a late hour at night. Another characteristical trait of real genius! always full of its object, and lost, as it were, in itself!

In the year 1763 he made, with his father and sister, his first grand musical journey. He visited Paris; and was heard by the French court, in the chapel-royal at Versailles, where his talent on the organ was admired even *more* than on the harpsichord. At Paris, the musical travellers gave two concerts which procured them the highest reputation, and the distinction of public portraits. It was here that a set of Sonatas for the harpsichord, some of his earliest compositions, were engraved and published.

From Paris, they went to London, where they also gave two concerts, consisting of symphonies composed by young Mozart, who, even at that early age, sang also with much expression, and practised publicly with his sister. Mozart played already at sight, and in a concert, at which the king was one of his auditors, a bass being placed before him as a *ground*, immediately applied to it a most beautiful melody. Those who are best acquainted with the extent of such a task, will be the most astonished at such mature familiarity with the intricacies of the science, and such prompt and ready invention in so juvenile a mind.

From London, where Mozart also published six sonatas for the harpsichord, the musical family went to Holland, thence again to France; and in 1766 returned to Salzburg. There this extraordinary youth remained more than a year in perfect repose; devoting the whole of his time to the study of composition, the principles of which he scrutinized with the depth and penetration of confirmed manhood. Emmanuel Bach, Hafse and Handel were his chief guides and models; though he by no means neglected the old Italian masters.

In 1768 he again visited Vienna, where Joseph the second engaged him to set to music a comic opera, entitled "La Finta Semplice," which obtained the approbation of Hafse and Metatasio. At the house of the prince of Kaunitz, it often happened, that the first Italian air which came to hand would be given him, that in the presence of the company he might add to it accompaniments for numerous instruments; which he would write in the first style of excellence, and without the least premeditation: This is at once a proof, with what acuteness of observation he had listened to the music of the best masters; how intimate he had already rendered himself with the characters, capacities, and effects of the different instruments; and what skill he had acquired in that abstruse art of mixed combination, which, while it calculates the conjoint effect of sounds, as they regard the established laws of harmony, accommodates the different *parts* to the scales, tones, and powers of the respective instruments by which they are to be executed. It was at this time also, that, although but twelve years of age, he composed the music for the consecration of the church of orphans, at the performance of which he himself presided.

In 1769 Mozart again returned to Salzburg;

Salzburg, where he became *maître de concert*. Not having yet seen Italy, in the December of the same year, he set out for that seat of the fine arts. Those talents which had already excited the admiration of Germany, France, and England, now awakened in that land of musical taste, the most lively enthusiasm.

In 1771 he had no sooner given personal proofs of his genius, than *la scrittura* for the following carnival was conferred upon him. He visited Bologna, then as famous for harmonic excellence as Naples, where the celebrated theorist, Martini, was amazed to see a German boy work and execute the theme of a fugue which he presented to him, in the extraordinary style in which Mozart acquitted himself. He next went to Florence: Florence even enhanced the eulogiums which Bologna had lavished upon him.

During the holy week he arrived at Rome, and assisted at the *Miserere* in the Sixtine chapel, which performance is justly considered as the *ne plus ultra* of vocal music. This circumstance claims particular notice, as inducing a proof of another faculty of his mind, only to be equalled by those wonderful powers which he had already demonstrated. He was prohibited from taking a copy of this *miserere*, and therefore piqued himself on retaining it in his memory. Having heard it with attention, he went home, made out a manuscript from recollection; returned the next day to the chapel, heard the piece a second time, corrected the rough draught, and produced a transcript which surprized all Rome. This *miserere* formed a *scorer* numerous in its parts, and extremely difficult of execution. His mind had embraced and retained the whole!

He soon after received from the Pope the order of the gilt-spur; and at Bologna was complimented, by an unanimous decision, with the title of *Member and Master of the Phil-harmonic Academy*. As a proof, *pro forma*, of his qualifications for this academical honour, a fugue, for four voices, in the church style, was required of him, and he was shut up alone in his chamber. He completed it in half an hour; and received his diploma. This evinced that he possessed an imagination constantly at his command, and that his mind was stored with all the riches of his beloved science.

The opera which he composed for Milan, was called *Mithridates*: this piece procured him *la scrittura* for the grand *opéra* of the carnival of 1773, which was

his *Lucio Sulla*. At length, after a tour of fifteen months, he returned to Salzburg.

In 1777 Mozart visited Paris: but the music of that capital, which so little accorded with his taste, together with the disgust he conceived from the base intrigues of the late French court, soon determined him to quit that capital, and return to his domestic comforts. In 1781, at the request of the Elector of Bavaria, he composed the *Opera* of *Idomeneo* for the carnival of that year. The general merit of this opera is so great, that it might serve alone for the basis of a distinguished reputation. At his twenty-fifth year he was invited to Vienna, where he continued spreading, as from a centre, the taste of his compositions through all Germany, and the lustre of his name over the whole of Europe.

Of all the virtuosi of the piano-forte who then crowded Vienna, Mozart was much the most skilful. His finger was extraordinarily rapid and tasteful, and the execution of his left hand exceeded every thing that had before been heard. His touch was replete with delicacy and expression; and the profound study he had bestowed on his art, gave his performance a style the most brilliant and finished. His compositions had a rapid circulation: and in every new piece the connoisseurs were struck with the originality of its cast, the novelty of the passages, and the energy of the effect.

Joseph the second, solicitous for the perfection of the German opera, engaged Mozart to compose a piece. He accordingly produced *L'enlèvement du Serail*; performed for the first time in 1782. It excited the jealousy of the Italian company, who therefore ventured to cabal against it. The emperor, addressing himself to the composer, said, "It is *too fine* for our ears, my dear Mozart, and most charmingly crowded with notes." "Precisely what it ought to be," replied the spirited musician, who justly suspected that this remark had been suggested to Joseph by the envious Italians. "Though I cannot describe, as an auricular evidence," says the faithful author of the biography, "the applauses and the admiration which this opera produced at Vienna, yet I have witnessed the enthusiasm it excited at Prague among all the connoisseurs, as well as among those whose ears were less cultivated. It was said that all which had been heard before was not music: it drew the most overflowing audiences: every body was amazed at its new

new traits of harmony, and at passages so original, and, till then, so unheard from wind instruments."

The cautious reader will, perhaps, hesitate to admit, in its fullest extent, this account by the author of the biography; but even after an allowance for some exaggeration, the most phlegmatic will grant that much must have been achieved by this great master, to afford a basis for so glowing a picture of the merit and success of *L'enlèvement du Serail*. During the composition of this opera, he was married to Mademoiselle Weber, a distinguished *virtuosa*; and the piece was supposed to owe to this felicitous circumstance, much of that endearing character, that tone of tenderness, and that expression of the softer passions which form its principal attractions. "*The Marriage of Figaro*," which was in the highest repute at all the theatres, was in the year 1787 transformed into an Italian opera; and Mozart, at the instance of the emperor, set it to music. This piece was highly received every where, and kept possession of the theatre at Prague during almost the whole of the winter in which it first appeared: numerous extracts were made from it, and the songs and dances of Figaro were vociferated in the streets, the gardens, and the taverns. Mozart came that very winter to Prague, and performed in public on the piano-forte. His auditors at all times listened to him with admiration: but whenever he played extempore, and indulged the spontaneous and uninterrupted fallies of his fancy, which he sometimes would for more than half an hour, every one was seized with the most enthusiastic raptures, and acknowledged the unrivalled resources of his imagination. About this time the manager of the theatre contracted with him for the composition of a new opera, which, when produced, was called "*Il Dissoluto Punito, or Don Giovanni*." His reputation was now so exalted, that the Bohemians piqued themselves on the circumstance that this opera was composed for their entertainment.

But this fame, this great and universal applause, had not yet produced to the admired artist any solid advantages; he had obtained no place, no settled income: but subsisted by his operas, and the instructions and occasional concerts which he gave. The profits of these proved insufficient for the style which he was obliged to support; and his finances became much deranged. The critical situation in which he now found himself, made

him resolve to quit Vienna, and seek an asylum in London; to which metropolis he had often been invited; but Joseph nominating him *compositeur de la chambre*, though, with a very inadequate salary, he was induced to accept it; and Germany had the advantage of retaining him. But let me ask: had not the active and less tardily to appreciate the merits of a man so distinguished in genius and in science? Or had not his ministers the power, at least, to persuade him how greatly it would have been to his honour to have granted so illustrious an artist a protection more efficacious? But emperors will be emperors; mortals so extravagantly exalted, know too well their own security from the general inconveniences of life to be greatly subject to the gracious influence of benevolent persuasions; or to those inducements to a good action which operate with men whose conditions are common; otherwise the baron de Switten, must have enjoyed an influence with this Joseph sufficient to have given a better direction to his conduct with respect to Mozart. But the signal protection which the baron has always afforded to this respectable family will not permit his name to descend to posterity with less *eclat* than that of his father, so illustrious for his success in the noblest of the sciences.

It is lamentable that premature genius too rarely enjoys a long career: The acceleration of nature in the mental powers seems to hurry the progress of the animal economy, and to anticipate the regular close of temporal existence.

In the year 1791, Mozart, just after he had received the appointment of *Maitre de chapelle* of the church of St. Peter, and when he was only thirty-five years of age, paid the last tribute; and left the world at once to admire the brilliancy, and lament the shortness of his earthly sojournment.

Indefatigable, even to his death, he produced during the last few months of his life, his three great master pieces: *La Flûte Enchantée*, *La Clemence de Titus*, and a *requiem*, his last production. *La Flûte Enchantée*, was composed for one of the theatres at Vienna; and no dramatic *Olio* could ever boast a greater success. Every air struck the audience with a new and sweet surprize; and the *ensemble* was calculated to afford the deepest and most varied impressions. This piece had, in fact, so great a number of successive repre-

representations that for a long time it was unnecessary to consult the opera-bill; which only announced a permanent novelty. And the airs selected from it and repeated throughout the empire, as well in the cottage as in the palace, and which the echoes have resounded in the most distant provinces, favoured the idea that Mozart had actually the design to enchant all Germany with his *Flute Enchantée*.

La Clemence de Titus was requested by the states of Bohemia, for the coronation of Leopold. The composer began it in his carriage during his route to Prague, and finished it in eighteen days.

Some circumstances attending the composition of the piece which we have already mentioned as the last effort of his genius, are too interesting to be omitted. A short time before his death, a stranger came to him with the request that he would compose as speedily as possible, a *requiem* for a catholic prince, who, perceiving himself on the verge of the grave, wished, by the execution of such a piece, to soothe his mind, and familiarize it to the idea of his approaching dissolution. Mozart undertook the work; and the stranger deposited with him as a security, 400 ducats, though the sum demanded was only 200. The composer immediately began the work, and during its progress, felt his mind unusually raised and agitated. He became at length so infatuated with his *requiem* that he employed not only the day, but some hours of the night in its composition. One day, while he was conversing with Madame Mozart on the subject, he declared to her that he could not but be persuaded that it was for himself he was writing this piece. His wife distressed at her inability to dissipate so melancholy an impression, prevailed on him to give her the *score*. He afterwards appearing somewhat tranquillized, and more master of himself, she returned the *score* to him, and he soon relapsed into his former despondency. On the day of his death he asked for the *requiem*, which was accordingly brought to his bed: "Was I not right," said he, "when I declared that it was for myself I was composing this funeral piece?" And the tears trickled from his eyes. This production of a man impressed during its composition with a presentiment of his approaching death is *unique* in its kind, and contains passages which have frequently drawn tears from the performers.

Only one complaint escaped him during his malady: "I must quit life," said

he, "precisely at the moment when I could enjoy it, free from care and quietude; at the very time, when independent of sordid speculations, and at liberty to follow my own principles and inclinations, I should only have to write from the impulses of my own heart; and I am torn from my family just when in a situation to serve it."

Mozart at the time of his death was considerably involved in debt; but Vienna and Prague disputed the honour of providing for his widow and children; and M. Van Switten has been a father to them. Notwithstanding many vexatious events, he might, perhaps, have died solvent, had he been sufficiently economical. But endowed with great sensibility, and an organization susceptible of all the softer passions, he from his infancy contracted the habit of resigning himself without reserve to those persons and things which at the moment interested his feelings.

The countenance of this great master did not indicate any thing uncommon. He was small of stature; and except his eyes, which were full of fire, there was nothing to announce superiority of talent. His air, unless when he was at the harpsichord, was that of an absent man. But when he was performing, his whole physiognomy became changed: a profound seriousness recalled and fixed his eyes; and his sentiments were expressed in every movement of his muscles. Never has a musician more successfully embraced the whole extent of his art, and shone with greater lustre in all its departments. His great operas, no less than his most simple songs; his learned symphonies as well as his airy dances; all carry the stamp of the richest imagination, the deepest sensibility, and the purest taste. All his works develope the originality of his genius; and imply a mind great and exalted; an imagination which strikes out for itself a new course. He therefore merits to be ranked with that small number of original geniuses, those *phenomena splendida*, who form an epoch in their art, by carrying it to perfection, or giving it an unknown career.

It is in the employment of wind instruments that Mozart displays his greatest powers. His melody is always simple, natural, and full of force; and expresses with precision the sentiments and individual situations of his personages. He wrote with extraordinary facility. "La Clemence de Titus" the reader will recollect cost him the study of but eighteen days; and his *requiem*, which is equal in length

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to an opera, was produced in four weeks. It is also worthy remark that the overture to his *Don Giovanni* was not begun till the night before the piece was to be performed. At midnight, after having devoted the evening to amusement, he locked himself up in his study, and composed it in a few hours. His memory was wonderfully retentive, as we may judge from his copying by recollection, the *miserere* at Rome. But a fact equally astonishing is that, soon discovering the eagerness of people to procure his works, and fearful that they might be pirated, it was his constant custom to transcribe from the *scores* of his sonatas only a part for one hand, and at the public performance to supply the other by memory.

He very early began to display that true dignity of an artist which renders him indifferent to the praises of those who are unqualified to judge. The commendations of the ignorant great he never considered as fame. His hearers, whether the wealthy or the titled, must have acquired some credit for their judgment, before he could be ambitious of their applause. Indeed he entertained so just a sense of scientific elevation and importance, that he would insist upon respect. And the least noise or idle babble, while he was at the instrument, excited a displeasure which he was too indignant to conceal. Once, to the honour of his feelings, he suddenly rose from his seat, and left his inattentive auditory to experience the keen, though silent reproach of insulted genius.

His mind was by no means unlettered: nor was it embellished with one science alone. He was master of several languages, and had made considerable progress in the mathematics. He was honest, mild, generous, full of frankness; and with his friends, had an air at once amiable, gay, and free from the least tincture of pedantry.

Far from viewing with envy the success of others, a weakness too closely interwoven in the general nature of man, he was always just to the talents of his fellow professors; and valued and respected merit wherever he found it: a clearer proof of which cannot be adduced than the following circumstance. At a concert, where a new piece composed by the celebrated Joseph Haydn was performed, a certain musician who never discovered any thing worthy of praise, except in his own productions, did not fail to criticise the music; exclaiming to Mozart "There now! there again! why that is not what I should have done," "No: neither should I," replied Mozart; "but do you know

why? Because neither you nor I should have been able to conceive it."

Thus have I traced with a faithful though faint pencil, the prominent features of this eminent musician. And the picture of a mind so highly qualified to ornament and delight society; a mind rich in talent, cultivated by study, and recommended by a heart, amiable, liberal, and just, cannot fail to impress the reader with an adequate idea of the exalted merits of Mozart. Drawing his attention with sage indifference from the emptiness of superficial grandeur, and fixing his eye on real greatness, he will be filled with those sentiments of respect and admiration ever due to such rare and shining productions of nature.

China-terrace, Vauxhall-road. THOMAS BUSBY.

ACCOUNT OF THE ABBE SIEYES.
Translated from the *Fragments sur Paris* by
Doctor Meyer.

"*Mes momens font ceux d'un paresseux*, was the answer this remarkable man gave me, when I was presented to him at the national institute, where he presides over the second class, when I told him, that from a regard to his valuable moments, I had not as yet made him a visit. Without believing in the *momens paresseux* of a Sieyes, I neglected not the hint, and the next morning went to see him.

Of how many tales, calumnies and satires, has the political existence of this man been the object! and he has survived and annihilated them all.—Was it not he, who, a strong support to the party of the people, effected the downfall of the French nobility? and yet he was said to be an agent of Orleans: agent of Orleans—and *Robespierre's* predecessor! Such absurdities and contradictions are perfectly in the taste of that once so powerful cast, whose overthrow *Sieyes* occasioned, and which, as he himself said, will never be forgiven by them, but they will likewise fail in their attempts to make him forget himself.

Sieyes, formerly so active, now lives retired in philosophic leisure; the circle of his acquaintance is now limited: he is a silent observer of the present situation and relations of France.

I found Sieyes in an indifferently furnished apartment in the third story; walking about the room in his night cap and morning gown. The "moments of an idle man" came to my recollection,--but they were certainly not such. I esteem Sieyes wandering about his study, as much as

the minister labouring at his desk. Papers and books lay upon his escritoire; and an hungarian cap with gold borders and tassels; such as the deputies of the convention formerly wore on their missions:—a large sword belonging to this costume was hanging against the wall, and behind his arm-chair, a profile of Voltaire badly executed in wax.

Conversation with Sieyes is easy; he enters readily into discourse, and treats every subject with a philosophical clearness, and the penetration of a man well acquainted with mankind, and illustrates it with new ideas.—Many foreigners complained to me of his laconism, his ill-humour, and even of his want of politeness. I paid him frequent visits, but had no reason to complain of this.—There were moments in our conversation, when his harsh decisions, and passionate, unjust reproaches and declarations, compelled me to inquire of myself, whether this could be the same man, who once so nobly exclaimed against the convention: *Il s'veulent être libres, et ne savent pas être justes**! But this conversation was introduced by topics relating to individuals and personal concerns, which cannot be explained here. And in the same memorable hour, the storm of his mind ceased, and I again beheld the man in the gentle lowering of the tone of his discourse, as if he were desirous of softening the impression his violence and extravagance had left upon his own feelings.

A firm reliance on his own novel opinions—on his judgment, deliberately formed

* They want to be free and know not how to be just.

upon objects of the general politics of Europe—enlightened views of the present situation of states—bold decisions on the new foreign relations of the French republic, and a penetrating glance cast at the treaties formed between this state and foreign powers, constituted the topics of the several conversations I held with Sieyes; which certain considerations forbid me to publish. The look of his large black eye is strong and steady; with weak lungs that render public speaking difficult to him, his voice in a room and in the ardour of conversation, is full and forcible; his action is quick, and his pale visage replete with animation and mind.

Sieyes seldom neglects to attend the sittings of the council of five hundred, but except on important debates, I never saw him there above half an hour. He no longer ascends the tribune; but he appeared several times in the committee of secrecy to deliver accounts from the commission that had been appointed to examine treaties of peace.—On important and unimportant debates of the council, the philosopher sat rapt in thought, or perusing printed papers. Even during the stormy scene of the 23d of Germinal, I beheld him sitting in apparent indifference.

Sieyes declined the directorship from a love of a tranquil life, unconstrainedness in his pursuits, ease, which the precarious state of his health requires, and from a dislike to all the pompous solemnities attached to that situation. As an additional reason for his refusal, his personal dislike of Rewbell the director has been assigned.

E. M.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

RUNIC SAGAS.

MR. COTTE's Icelandic Poetry is by this time in the hands of every lover of wild imagery and harmonious verse. It is a rimed paraphrase of the Latin version of Sœmund's Edda, published in 1787, at Copenhagen. As this interpretation departs widely from the text, it may not appear superfluous to the curious in antiquity, to attempt a less free translation of the first and most curious of these sagas, which unfolds the Gothic cosmogony.

The Runic alphabet is of uncertain origin; but as most of the inscriptions in this character which have been discovered on the Scandinavian rocks, record the fortunes of some soldier who had been in the service of the* Greek emperor, it may be presumed, that the art of writing was derived by the

Goths from Constantinople. Antiquaries, however, have ascribed to far + earlier periods the literary firstlings of the north, and consider the sagas, or mythic songs, which constitute the Edda, as productions contemporary with the heroes whom they celebrate.

The age and history of Odin is again liable

* The Runic alphabet expresses only the long vowels *a*, *o*, and *u*: it has but one character for *b* and *p*, but one for *d* and *t*, but one for *g* and *k*, and in all fifteen letters. This structure countenances the hypothesis of an Oriental origin. The Phœnicians, as appears from the *Auscultationes mirabiles* ascribed to Aristotle, came to fish on the coasts of Thule (probably, Norway), salted there the Thynnus which they caught, and carried it to the Mediterranean. From them, perhaps, the Runes.

* Schlötzer's *Nordische Geschichte*, p. 550.

to controversy. Schöning and Suhm incline to distinguish between Woden the god of war, and Odin chief of the Asæ; and suppose the apotheosis of the former to have long preceded that of the latter, who perhaps was merely the conductor of the first colony of Goths which ventured to forsake the southern shores of the Baltic and to take up its abode in Scandinavia. Gibbon (i. 294) inclines to the speculation which makes the enterprises of the northern Mahomet co-æval with those of Pompey. Gréter, struck with a resemblance between the cosmogony of the Edda and that of Melissus of Samos, as described by Diogenes Laertius, has attempted to prove from a passage in the *Ægisdræcka* (Str. 24.), that Odin visited the island of Samos (Sams-egio), and derived his doctrines from this Grecian philosopher, who flourished in the eighty-fourth Olympiad. In confirmation of a theory which assigns to this earlier æra the exploits of the northern divinities, it might be pleaded that Herodotus mentions (Melpomene LXXXI.) an immense brewing-copper, in high estimation among the Scythians, the acquisition of which by Thor, appears to be celebrated in the *Hymis-Quida*. The identity of the elder Anacharsis, and of Odin, may one day not seem indefensible.

But at whatever period those persons flourished, whose actions form the themes of the Edda: whether their deeds and their doctrines were chronicled in verse by the *Scalds of their own times; or were preserved by tradition merely, until the northern dawn of literature broke forth over Iceland; the sagas which preserve these transactions, are equally interesting. They are, and must remain the earliest monuments of Gothic intellect. They are, and must remain the first fruits of that noble stem of language, whose spreading branches yet overshadow Scandinavia, Germany, and Britain. They are the childhood flammings of those nations who have created a school of poetry superior to the Greek. They will acquire an increasing interest among all the descendants from the Gothic stock. They are supplying to new poets the outlines of an original mythology: and they will afford a favourite text for commentary to all the antiquaries who shall in future busy themselves with arctic paleosophy.

The poetical value of the elder northern reliques, is far inferior to that of the fanciful stories which compose the new Edda: no metaphors equally bold, no adventures equally prodigious, no descriptions equally romantic here startle and reward the curiosity. In

* Klopstock erroneously ascribes *bards* to the Gothic nations on the faith of a false reading in Tacitus: this word is Cimbric, or Welsh, and includes both the civil and ecclesiastical magistracy. Milton, with learned accuracy, notices the steep,

"Where your old bards, the famous druids lie."

their stead occur definite allegories, which throw much light on the manner in which rude nations endeavour to account to themselves for the origin of things, and in which moral facts assume in their minds a mythic form. Much information too is afforded concerning the different tribes into which the Goths and the contiguous nomade nations were divided, and concerning the geographical allotment of their respective territory. But it is time to pass from prosing to scanning.

THE MEAL OF VAFTHRUTHNI.

Odin. Friga, counsel thou thy lord,
Whose unquiet bosom broods
A journey to Vafthrungi's hall,
With the wife and crafty Jute,
To contend in Runic lore.

Friga. Father of a hero-race,
In the dwelling-place of Goths,
Let me counsel thee to stay;
For to none among the Jutes*,
Is Vafthrungi's wisdom given.

Odin. Far I've wander'd, much sojourn'd,
In the kingdoms of the earth;
But Vafthrungi's royal hall
I have still the wish to know.

Friga. Safe departure, safe return,
May the fatal sisters grant!
The father of the years that roll,
Shield my daring traveller's head!

Odin rose with speed, and went
To contend in Runic lore,
With the wife and crafty Jute.
To Vafthrungi's royal hall
Came the mighty king of spells.

Odin. Hail Vafthrungi, king of men,
To thy lofty hall I come,
Beckon'd by thy wisdom's fame,
Art thou, I aspire to learn,
First of Jutes in Runic lore?

Vafthrungi. Who art thou? whose daring lip
Doubts Vafthrungi's just renown?
Know that to thy parting step
Never shall these doors unfold,
If thy tongue excel not mine
In the strife of mystic lore.

* The Danish interpreters should not be always followed in the use of the words *god* and *giant*. The Goths and the Jutes were contiguous nations, part of whom ultimately became stationary in Gothland and Jutland. From the name of the latter, by coalescence with the article, is formed the denomination Teutones, Deutch. (Thus the French call the Antinous *le L'antin*, instead of *l'Antin*, and the English say *a newt*, instead of *an ewt*, using in fact a double article. These two nations were early hostile: Lucian (in his letter to Philo on history-writing) alludes to some account of a war between the Goths and the Jutes: and the Edda abounds with traces of their habitual rivalry. Vafthrungi was a king of the Jutes.

Odin. *Gangrath, monarch, is my name.
Needing hospitality,
To thy palace-gate I come;
Long and rugged is the way
Which my weary feet have trodden.

Vaf. Gangrath, on the stool beneath
Let thy loitering limbs repose:
Then begin our strife of speech.

Odin. When a son of meanness comes
To the presence of the great,
Let him speak the needful word;
But forbear each idle phrase,
If he seek a listening ear.

Vaf. Since upon thy lowly seat,
Still thou court the learned strife—
Tell me, how is nam'd the steed,
On whose †back the morning comes?

Odin. †Skin-faxi is the skiey steed
Who bears aloft the smiling day
To all the regions of mankind:
His the ever-shining mane.

Vaf. Since upon thy lowly seat,
Still thou court the learned strife—
Tell me, how is nam'd the steed
From the east who bears the night.
||Fraught with showering joys of love?

Odin. Hrimfax is the sable steed,
From the east who brings the night
Fraught with showering joys of love:
As he champs the foamy bit,
Drops of dew are scatter'd round,
To adorn the vales of earth.

Vaf. Since upon thy lowly seat,
Still thou court the learned strife—
Tell me, how is nam'd the flood,
From the dwellings of the Jutes
That divides the haunt of Goths?

Odin. § Ifing's deep and murky wave,
Parts the ancient sons of earth
From the dwellings of the Goths,
Open flows the mighty flood,
Nor shall ice arrest its course
While the wheel of ages rolls.

Vaf. Since, &c.
Tell me how is nam'd the field

* Gangrath means *seek-advice*. If this was the travelling name of Odin, it would easily assume in Greek the form Anacharsis.

† In the Grecian mythology, the gods of day are charioteers; but in the Gothic, notwithstanding Goranson, they seem to have been cavaliers.

‡ Skin-faxi means shiny-locks; but to this horse is never ascribed the supremacy among horses. On the contrary, the saga quoted in Percy's edition of "Mallet's Northern Antiquities," vol. ii. page 109, expressly says: "The ash Ydrafil is the first of trees; Sleipner, of horses; Bifrost, of bridges," &c.

|| The line *Nott oc nyt reginn*, literally *night eke bliss showers*, is misrendered by the Danish interpreter. It is only capable of the sense here given, as will appear by consulting the word *Nyt* in the vocabulary of the Edda Sæmundar.

§ The river Ifing was in Polish Prussia.
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Where the Goths shall strive in vain,
With the flame-clad *Surtur's might?

Odin. †Vigrith is the fatal field
Where the Goths to Surtur bend.
He who rides a hundred leagues
Has not crost the ample plain.

Vaf. Gangrath, truly thou art wife;
Mount the footstep of my throne,
And on equal cushion plac'd
Thence renew the strife of tongues,
Big with danger, big with death.

PART II.‡

Odin. First, if thou can tell, declare
Whence the earth and whence the sky?

Vaf. § Ymer's flesh produc'd the earth;
Ymer's bone, it's rocky ribs;
Ymer's skull, the skiey vault;
Ymer's teeth, the mountain-ice;
Ymer's sweat, the ocean-salt

Odin. Next, if thou can tell, declare
Who was parent to the moon
That shines upon the sleep of man?
And who is parent to the sun?

Vaf. Know that ||Mundilfær is hight
Father to the moon and sun:
Age on age shall roll away
While they mark the months and years.

Odin. If so far thy wisdom reach,
Tell me whence arose the day,
That smiles upon the toil of man?
And who is parent to the night?

Vaf. ¶ Delling is the fire of day,
But from Naurvi sprang the night,
Fraught with showering joys of love,
Who bids the moon to wax and wane,
Marking months and years to man.

Odin. If so far thy wisdom reach,
Tell me whence the winter comes?
Whence the soothing summer's birth
Showers of fruitage who bestows?

Vaf. Vind-sual is the name of him
Who begot the winter's god;
Summer from Suasuthur sprang:

* The last day of the week was consecrated to Surtur, and named from him.

† Vigrith seemingly means *drunkenness*: and Surtur the *funeral flame*: The allegory in this case intimates that a loss of the faculties is the harbinger of death. Gräter however translates it by *noise of battle*, *burly-burly*: and is perhaps in the right. It might however be sought in real geography.

‡ The former half of this Saga exhibits symptoms of a higher antiquity, more allusions to local nature, and a mythology less evolved.

§ Ymer answers to chaos: it means *ever*, or *eternity*.

|| Mundilfær means *gift-bestowing*. The allegory therefore describes Beneficence as producing the sun and moon.

¶ Delling, *twilight*; Naurvi, *north*; Vind-sual, *wind-swell*; Suasuthur, *much-foisting*; Bergelmer, *old man of the mountain*; Thrugelmer, *old man of the deep*; Aurgelmer, *original old man*.

Both shall walk the way of years
Till the twilight of the Gods.

Odin. Once again—if thou can tell,
Name the first of Ymer's sons,
Eldest of the Aſa-race?

Vaſt. While the yet unſhaped earth
Lay conceal'd in wintry womb,
Bergelmer had long been born:
He from Thrugelmer descends,
Aurgelmer's unbrother'd ſon.

Odin. Once again—if thou can tell
Whence, the first of all the Jutes,
Father Aurgelmer is ſprung?

Vaſt. From the arm of *Vagom fell
The curdled drops of teeming blood
That grew and form'd the first of Jutes.
Sparks that ſpurred from the ſouth
Inform'd with life the crimson dew.

Odin. Yet a seventh time declare,
If ſo far thy wisdom reach,
How the Jute begat his brood
Tho' denied a female's love?

Vaſt. Within the hollow of his hands,
To the water-giant grew
Both a male and female ſeed:
Also foot with foot begat
A ſon in whom the Jute might joy.

Odin. I conjure thee tell me now,
What within the bounds of ſpace
First beſtell of all that's known?

Vaſt. While the yet unſhaped earth
Lay conceal'd in wintry womb,
Bergelmer had long been born:
First of all recorded things,
Is that his gigantic length
Floated on the ocean-wave.

Odin. Once again, if thou can ſay
And ſo far thy wisdom reach,
Tell me whence proceeds the wind
O'er the earth and o'er the ſea
That journeys viewleſs to mankind?

Vaſt. †Hraſvelger is the name of him,
Who ſits beyond the ends of heaven,
And winnows wide his eaglewings,
Whence the ſweeping blasts have birth.

Odin. If thy all-embracing mind
Know the whole lineage of the gods,
Tell me whence is Niord ſprung?
Holy hills and halls hath he
Tho' not born of Aſa-race.

Vaſt. For him the deſtly-delving ſhowers
In Vaunheim ſcop'd a wat'ry home,
And pledg'd it to the upper Gods:
But when the ſmoak of ages climbs
He with his Vauns shall ſtride abroad,
Nor ſpare the long-reaſpected ſhore.

* Vagom, *waves, ocean*. The waves, the ſubjects of Niord the ſea-god, are often perſonified in Scaldic ſong; and are called Vanes and Vauns in *Percy's Malleſ*. For what reaſon two words have been contracted into one to form the proper name *Eliwagi* appears not: yet Goranson and all the authorities concur in Mr. Cottle's interpretation of this paſſage.

† Hraſvelger, *corfe-greedy*.

Odin. If thy all-embracing mind
Know the whole of mystic lore,
Tell me how the chosen heroes*
Live in Odin's ſhield-deck'd hall
Till the rush of ruin'd gods.

Vaſt. All the chosen guests of Odin
Daily ply the trade of war:
From the fields of festal fight
Swift they ride in gleaming arms,
And gaily at the board of gods
Quaff the cup of ſparkling ale,
And eat Sæhrimni's vaunted flesh.

Odin. Twelfthly, tell me, king of Jutes,
What of all thy Runic lore
Is moſt certain, ſure, and true?

Vaſt. I am vers'd in Runic lore
And the counſels of the gods';
For I've wander'd far and wide,
Nine the nations I have known;
And in all, that overarch
The murky† mists and chills of hell,
Men are daily ſeen to die.

Odin. Far I've wander'd much ſojournd
In the kingdoms of the earth;
But I've ſtill a wiſh to know
How the ſons of men shall live,
When the iron winter comes?

Vaſt. Life and warmth shall hidden lie
In the well-head that †Mimis feeds,
With news of morn and thaws of eve:
These again shall wake mankind.

Odin. Far I've wander'd much ſojournd
In the kingdoms of the earth,
But I've ſtill a wiſh to know
Whence, to deck the empty skies,
Shall another ſun be drawn,
When the jaws of Fenrir ope
To ingorge the lamp of day?

Vaſt. Ere the throat of Fenrir yawn
Shall the § ſun a daughter bear,

* The Danish interpreters render *Einheriar* by *Monoberoes*, whereas it seems rather to anſwer to the Teutonic *Anberr*, patriarch, ancestor, forefather. What idea ſhould be annexed to this newly minted term *monobero*? That of Champion, perhaps of a warrior, who, by ſolitary exploits and without co-operation, attains the heroic rank: In this caſe it were a fit epithet for but few of the inmates of Valhalla. For Starkader, indeed, the Samſon or Herkules of the north.

† The *Nifhel* of the text is probably an erroneous reading for *Nifelheim*, *home of mifts*, which was the favourite epithet of the Goths for the nether world. Does *Vafthrundi* mean by the nine nations, the nine regions ſubject to *Hela*?

‡ The giant Mimis, and the ſpring which he has in custody, are mentioned in the eighth fable of the newer Edda: to this fountain-head the words *bod mimis* ſeem to allude. Gräter translates—"Life and warmth shall lie hidden in the flesh of the earth." See *Nordiſche Blumen*, p. 141.

§ The Goths make the ſun feminine, and the moon masculine. This is natural in a cold

Who in spite of shower and fleet,
Rides the road her mother rode.

Odin. I have still a wish to know
Who the guardian maidens are
That hover round the haunts of men?

Vaft. Races three of elfen maid
Wander through the peopled earth:
One to guard the hours of love:
One to haunt the homely hearth,
One to cheer the festal board.

Odin. I have still a wish to know
Who shall sway the Afa-realms,
When the flame of Surtur fades?

Vaft. *Vali's then and Vithar's force
Heirs the empty realm of gods:
Mothi's then and Magni's might

cold climate. Among savages every male is a foe, every female a friend. Displeasing and unwelcome objects therefore are in their languages masculine, pleasing and welcome objects feminine. In hot countries where the night is more welcome than the day, an opposite allotment of gender takes place.

* Vali and Vithar are apparently the gods of *death* and *sleep*. Mothi signifies *mould, corruption*; and Magni *nobody*: so that these allegories obviously describe the state of the departed.

Sways the masty mallet's weight,
Won from Thor, when Thor must fall.

Odin. I have yet the wish to know
Who shall end the life of Odin
When the gods to ruin rush?

Vaft. Fenrir shall with impious tooth
Slay the fire of rolling years:
Vithar shall avenge his fall,
And struggling with the shaggy wolf*
Shall cleave his cold and gory jaw.

Odin. Lastly, monarch, I enquire
What did Odin's lip pronounce
To his Balder's hearkening ear.
When he climb'd the pyre of death?

Vaft. Not the man of mortal race
Knows the words which thou hast spoken
To thy son in days of yore.
I hear the coming tread of death,
He soon shall raze the Runic lore
And knowledge of the rise of Gods,
From his ill-fated soul who strove
With Odin's self the strife of wit.
Wisest of the wife that breathe,
Our stake was life and thou hast won.

* Vitnis, *wolf*, is here mistaken for a proper name by the Danish interpreter; and for a name of Odin by the English poet.

V A R I E T I E S,

LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. AIKIN proposes to deliver a course of lectures on the Theory and practice of Chemistry, with its application to some of the most important and interesting of the arts and manufactures. In the experimental part he will be assisted by Mr. C. R. AIKIN. The number of lectures will not exceed twenty-six, to be delivered three times in a week, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at half past seven in the evening precisely, and to commence early in February next. Tickets for the course, at two guineas each, may be had at Mr. C. R. AIKIN's, surgeon, No. 4, Broad-street Buildings, at which house it is proposed that the lectures should be delivered.

Dr. ANDERSON's Lives, prefixed to his edition of the "British Poets," are undergoing a complete revision by the ingenious author, in order to form a separate publication. This, every poetical reader will be gratified to hear, as they combine comprehensive and accurate research with much judicious criticism, and candid observation. It is the Doctor's previous intention, however, to print the Poems of Grainger in a single

volume, with many unpublished pieces, and others collected from printed miscellanies, by the advice and with the assistance of the learned Bishop Percy.

MR. WILLIAM TOOKE, F. R. S. member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences and of the Free *Œconomical Society* of St. Petersburg, is preparing for the press "A Comprehensive View of the Russian Empire, during the Reign of Catherine the Second," drawn from original materials.

Dr. E. G. CLARKE has in the press a small work, entitled "Medicinae Praxeos Compendium," which will be published in a few days.

The Rev. Mr. WARNER, of Bath, has just completed a Supplement to his "Walk through Wales," being another pedestrian tour through such parts of the principality as he had not before visited, including South Wales, Anglesey, &c. It will be enriched with two views, by Becker and Hulley, engraven by Alken; the one of *Brun Maen*, a singularly stratified rock in Glamorganshire, the other of Mallwyd Bridge in Merionethshire.

"The History of Bath," by the same gentle-

gentleman, is in great forwardness, and will be published during the autumn of the ensuing year. The numerous plates of this splendid work have occasioned an unforeseen delay in the publication.

Mr. WILLIAM JONES, optician, of Holborn, has just revised and improved the valuable Lectures in Philosophy, by the late Mr. George Adams, of Fleet-street. This second edition will contain the additions of many recent and important discoveries in experimental philosophy, and four new copper-plates.

Mr. JOHN BELL, whose "*Weekly Messenger*" is generally adopted in the metropolis, as the best of the Sunday newspapers, proposes, in future, for the use of persons residing in the country, to republish it in a new edition with additions, postscript, &c. on each subsequent Monday evening. By this new and improved arrangement, he hopes to be able to accommodate the country with his superior London weekly newspaper, which shall at the same time possess the advantage of containing the most recent intelligence.

Mr. DEBRETT has announced for early publication, "*A Vocabulary of the Sea Phrases and Terms of Art used in Seamanship and Naval Architecture:*" containing, in French and English, all the orders necessary to be given in working a ship, and carrying on the duty on board, as well at sea as in port. The whole selected from best authorities, and improved by every information resulting from the long professional experience of a captain in the British navy.

Mr. PHILLIPS, who proposes to publish a series of the best of KOTZEBUE's plays, translated by Miss PLUMPTRE and other able writers, has already published two, "*The Natural Son*," and "*The Count of Burgundy*," and will continue to publish one or two every month, till he has completed a series of German plays, which he trusts will prove a valuable addition to the existing stock of dramatic literature.

Mr. GEORGE CUMBERLAND will shortly publish an African Tale, under the title of "*The Castle of Sennaar*," which will contain various anecdotes of the Sophians, hitherto unknown to the world.

Mr. COLLARD, author of the "*Essentials of Logic*," has in the press a work entitled "*A Praxis of Logic*," designed for the use of schools. In this piece he professes to exemplify, in a series of extracts from eminent authors, all the familiar modes of reasoning, and propositional combinations in the English tongue.

Miss HAYES will speedily publish her long expected "*Victim of Prejudice*," which has only been delayed by the printer. This lady is at present engaged upon a Biographical Work of great and lasting interest to the female world, to contain the lives of illustrious women of all ages and nations. It will probably extend to three or four large volumes duodecimo; the first of which will be published in the course of 1799.

Mr. DYER has in the press "*An Address to such Persons as may at any Time be called to discharge the Office of Jurors*." His poems (the first volume) will be out by the end of this month; and at the same time will be published by him, "*An Essay on Titles*."

"*Biographical Memoirs of the Principal Actors in the French Revolution*," by JOHN ADOLPHUS, F. A. S. are in their course through the press, and will shortly appear.

A new edition of the first volume of the "*Anecdotes of the Founders of the French Republic*," with great alterations, additions, corrections, &c. is in the press, and will be ready for delivery about the end of January.

A translation of "*Rash Vows*," from the French of Madam Genlis, is in great forwardness.

A translation of DIDEROT's Natural Son, a novel, is in the press.

Mr. WILLIAM PETHER, artist, at Hereford, inventor of the sailor's preservation from drowning, and various other useful articles, has also made considerable progress in his models and drawings, towards a treatise on maritime affairs: particularly relative to the safety of vessels at sea, and to their celerity in sailing.

Mrs. ROBINSON has finished a new novel, under the title of "*The False Friend*."

The Royal Humane Society have offered prizes for Essays on the following subjects:—1. For the best essay on the means of preserving mariners from shipwreck; pointing out the most probable method of keeping the vessel afloat; and also of conveying assistance from shore to vessels in distress, within a moderate distance of land, and when boats dare not venture out to their aid, ten guineas.—2. For the second best essay, in point of merit, five guineas.

Agricultural Improvements. — The advantages of a plentiful supply of good manure, are well known to the practical farmer, though the means of procuring it have not been sufficiently attended to. The construction of the farm

yard is certainly of much importance in this view, but it is a subject of too extensive inquiry for the present purpose. Our design is merely to bring to the notice of the agriculturist a few circumstances which seem to deserve more regard than they have generally met with. There can be little doubt that much benefit is derived from depositing the matters that constitute manures in such situations as have a tendency to promote the decomposition of their harder and more fibrous parts, and which prevent or retard the evaporation of their juices. With these intentions the farmer should be careful to place his manures in such situations as are fully sheltered from the influence of the sun, either by the shade of trees or some contrivance for the purpose. It should also be so situated that the thick part constantly remains soaked in the more fluid. This intention will be greatly promoted by having the drains from the stables and cow-houses, to communicate with the dung-shed. Frequent turning tends greatly to promote the dissolution and decomposition of these substances, and in many instances is unquestionably a good practice, especially if a small portion of caustic lime be introduced, and the operation performed when the weather is inclined to be wet.

In places where straw is dear and scarce, and where the situation in other respects is favourable, the practice which has, we believe, long prevailed in the low countries, may perhaps be introduced with success by the English farmer. This is the *littering* of horses, cows, &c. which are turned loose in open sheds, &c. with turf, cut from commons, heaths, &c. The turf in this way is soon formed into a good manure, by the rich particles that come from the dung of the animals. Manure prepared in this mode is particularly useful on arable lands. It is obvious that the turf must be frequently removed, and new supplies given.

It appears that in *marine* situations a very useful and durable compost may be formed by mixing sea-weed (*quercus marina*) with other substances employed as manures by adding a portion of quick-lime. In this manner a substance which has a very powerful as well as a very durable effect on lands is readily constituted, but in the methods generally practised in this country with this substance, a much longer time is required, and manure so produced is not by any means so lasting in its operation.

Curious Fact in Natural History.—Mr.

PETER ROSSI, who has published “*An Account of the Insects of Etruria*,” being in the garden of the academy of Pisa, with Mr. CAJETANUS SAVI, the superintendent of the garden, observed a male of the *cantharis melanura* in conjunction with a female of the *elater niger* on a peach leaf. On his laying hold of the *elater* the *cantharis* endeavoured to extricate himself, but in vain; and in this situation Mr. Rossi killed him, to preserve the testimonial of such a singular occurrence. The *elater* was killed in catching her. The account is signed by six other gentlemen, professors in the university of Pisa, who afterwards saw the insects in this state.

MR. J. A. GOETZ, has just favoured the learned world with an edition of the characters of *Theophrastus*, in which are two chapters, that have never before been made public. These two chapters were taken from a manuscript of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, now in the Vatican library by professor SIEBENKEES. From this manuscript, which contains fifteen chapters, beginning with that which is the sixteenth in the common editions, many corrections of the received text are taken, and very considerable additions, so that some of the chapters are enlarged nearly one half.

It appears from the narrative of a tour through Sweden, lately published in German, by M. LENY DE SCHNEPSENTHAL, that the singular fraternity of the Swedenborgists is successfully and rapidly propagating their novel sentiments in that country. Throughout the whole kingdom, the class of rude unenlightened men, who unite to purity of manners a certain *penchant* for religious ideas and practices, in a word all those (to quote the author's own expression) whom the Gospel calls poor in spirit, adhere strictly to the confession of Augsburg. On the contrary, all the thinking heads, the most enlightened minds, such as the men of science, naturalists, &c. the most generous friends of humanity, those who are endeavouring to perfect the system of education and the public schools, are all, or almost all, members of the great association which bears the name of Swedenborg. However incredible this circumstance may appear in this country, it is nevertheless strictly true. It does not follow however, that so many amiable and respectable learned men, although they have accepted the title of brethren in the society, have distinctly adopted the whole of their creed, such as believing in the new terrestrial Jerusalem, or

or that their late master Swedenborg was a being animated by the spirit of God, that he was a prophet who saw into futurity during his life-time, or that he passed body and soul into another world, and is now watching over them and their labours. The author is of opinion that many of these enlightened friends of humanity, men of elevated rational minds, have united themselves to those rich and generous believers, without partaking in the least of their reveries, merely with a view to direct the application of the greatest means that any private society ever had in their disposition, and to propagate in their own country, and abroad, philanthropic sentiments and ideas. Whatever may be their secret motives, the influence of this society is not the less real.... The two principal associations of the Swedenborgists, are those of Stockholm and of London. From them originated the proposition for abolishing the slave trade, and the richest among them have zealously collected immense sums, to found the colony of Sierra Leone on the west coast of Africa. The view of many of the brethren was to penetrate from thence into the interior of the continent, in quest of the terrestrial Jerusalem, not doubting in the least but that it exists in the midst of immense deserts, exhibiting a perfect model of the reign of justice, of pure Christianity, preserved there from the primitive ages, and that Christ dwells there, perhaps even in a visible manner, explaining his laws to his faithful believers. The views however of the other members, and probably of the greatest part, were to form at Sierra Leone a point of departure, whence they might more easily penetrate into the interior of the country, to study the people and the natural history, to import the useful inventions of Europe the purest principles of civilization, the sublime ideas of morality, and to engage the natives gradually by sentiments of humanity and their own interest to sell no more slaves. All the Swedenborgists appear to be animated by the hope of attaining this last object. They propose to pass from nation to nation, to visit all the black races with which the country is covered, to treat with their kings and chiefs, to win them over by amiable manners and real benefits; and thus to turn to the advantage of humanity, all the discoveries made in this part of the world almost entirely new to us, comprehending in the generous plan of their apostolate, the whole territory extending from the coast of Negroland.

Citizen A. L. MILLIN, the Editor, has lately published in the *Magazine Encyclopédique*, (No. 7. Vol. II. 2d year,) 13 letters of the famous Peyresc, which have never till now been communicated to the public. They abound with very curious reflections and facts, particularly in what relates to the study and works of the arts and of antiquities. These letters are addressed to M. Borilli, a learned antiquarian of Aix, who possessed a well-chosen cabinet, consisting of medals, idols, pictures, and natural history. It appears that Louis XIII. on his arrival at Aix, in 1622, wished to visit this cabinet of M. Borilli; he would likewise do it an honour by presenting the proprietor with his own baldric and sword. All the French wits were eager to celebrate this gift by verses and other pieces, some of which were even composed in Greek; and Grotius, who was then following the court as Ambassador from Sweden, made on the same subject some beautiful Latin verses. Speaking of the moneys or medals of Marseilles, a subject which he terms "a fair road, though not as yet well beaten," he subjoins, "This rival of Rome, and daughter of Greece, in a very early age, carried the art of design and all the other arts to a considerable degree of perfection; Peyresc whose taste was extraordinary in all the sciences, and every kind of curiosity, first imported into France, the beautiful Asiatic cats, called cats of Ancyra or Angora. He also notices the high point of riches and glory to which commerce had raised Florence, and how little it obstructs the progress of the arts, as the most beautiful florins, and other gold coins were fabricated there, and there all the kings and states sent orders for their gold coins to be made. The ordinary impression, which was St. John the Baptist, being always the same, the distinctions for the different states were only small marks visible on the top of the crown.

A great number of moulds of the different antique statues are casting in Paris, to be distributed throughout the departments.

The 15th Thermidor in the evening, the Lyceum of Arts rendered a funeral hommage to the celebrated Lavoisier, a member of that society. The sitting was opened by a discourse of MULOT, on the respect due to the dead. FOURCROY read afterwards a notice on Lavoisier; and CHARLES DESAUDRAIS recited an ode upon the immortality of the soul. Lastly, a héro-drama was executed, the subject of which is the death of Lavoisier.

the music of this piece was by LANGLES, a member of the conservatory. LAIS and CHENARD sang.

For some time past the court of Vienna has passed a censure on a number of French publications, and prohibited their introduction and sale in the Austrian territories. In the three months from April to July 1797, the total number of French books prohibited at Vienna, was one hundred and twenty-three, on different subjects, politics, history, the drama, romance, biography, voyages, and even translations from the classics; and from the English, among others of the latter kind, is the celebrated speech of General FITZ-PATRICK, Dec. 16, 1796, in the British house of commons, in favour of LA FAYETTE and his companions in misfortune, with the accompanying speeches of Messrs. PITT, FOX, SHERIDAN, &c. published in the French language at Hamburg.

To avoid a disagreeable collision which has frequently taken place, when two persons have been engaged at once in the translation of the same work, the German booksellers are at present in the practice of inserting in the literary journals, and especially that of Jena, a previous announcement of the foreign books, translations of which they propose publishing. The literature of Germany, far from despising the works of their neighbours, rather study to put them within the reach of their fellow countrymen, by publishing translations of them, very often accompanied with remarks and additions, which sometimes give to these translations the air and merit of original works.

The library of Pietro Metastasio, poet to the Imperial court of Vienna, who died in 1782, consisting of several thousand volumes, and particularly of superb editions of the classics, and which has hitherto been preserved by his heirs, has been lately purchased by Dr. ALOYSE OARENO, for the king's library at Lisbon.

Arrangements are making for forming a library in the National Palace of the Executive Directory. Citizen PALISSOT is appointed conservator.

The armories of the senate of Berne, together with the live bears kept in the fosses of the city, are either on the road to Paris, or have arrived thither, in order to be deposited in the museum of natural history.

The most skilful architects of France are employed at present in devising means to restore and strengthen the pillars of the dome of the Pantheon, which are universally allowed to be inadequate to support

the enormous mass which depends upon them. The dangers to which this monument, one of the newest and most magnificent in France, is exposed from this circumstance, are sufficient to call forth all the knowledge and all the resources of genius, of their ablest writers and professional men. A number of fractures have already taken place in the pillars of the dome and in the columns which adhere to them; the extreme weakness of these supports is attributed to their little capacity, and to the vicious form of their plan, which is triangular. Many men of merit are for entirely demolishing this part of the edifice, and for substituting a simple and large rotunda, lighted upon the plan of that over the Pantheon at Rome; while others oppose this destructive advice, as a disgraceful barbarity in France to annihilate a dome, which, say their writers, by its magnificent elevation takes the lead of all the monuments of this age; all, however, agree in the indispensable necessity of repairing and strengthening these supports very speedily, and, if practicable, without altering any thing of the harmony and richness of ordonnance in the interior. It is fortunate that no new foundations are required for any proposed additions, however considerable, which may be made to the pillars; as Soufflot, when he laid the foundations of this edifice, by a kind of prophetic genius, provided all the necessary bases for the restoration of the supports of his cupola.

In a memoir lately read to the Philomathic Society at Paris, by Citizen GEOFFROY, professor of Zoology in the museum of natural history, he considers the species of the animal, known at the Cape of Good Hope by the name of *cocoon de terre*, and called by zoologists *myrmecophaga afra*, or *capensis*, Gmel. a peculiar genus under the name of *orycterus*, as M. GEOFFROY proves, by a comparison of the organs of the *orycterus* with those of the *tatous daspus*, L. and of the *myrmecophagi*, that this genus is intermediate by its forms and habits, between those two families. It approaches to the *tatous* in its organs of mastication, and the form of the toes and nails, and in having a short and single cæcum, whilst that of the *myrmecophagi* is double, as in birds, by the reuniting of the bones of the *os pubis*, which are not articulated together in the *myrmecophagi*. The *orycterus*, however, bears a relation to the last, since it has, like them, a very small mouth, whence its tongue covered

vered with hair, may be protruded to a considerable length. Finally, the habits of the orycterus resemble those of the animals to which it approaches the most; it does not climb trees, but lives under the earth like the tatous, it feeds like them on roots, but also it hunts after anthills, like the myrmecophagi. Its snout terminates in a blunt callous, a character which is peculiar to it. It may be distinguished in the works of naturalists by the following description.

ORYCTEROPUS. Molar teeth (six) with flat vertices; the body covered with hair.

OBS. The orycterus, as appears from the preceding, connects the tatous with the myrmecophagi and with the *pangolin, manis L.* The large fossile species found in Paraguay, for which Citizen CUVIER has established a new genus, under the name of *megaterium*, is intermediate between the sloth and the myrmecophagus; and lastly, the astonishing animal of New Holland, covered with bristles like the porcupine, supported by very short legs, and of very singular conformation, and with a head round at the occiput, terminating in a snout, without teeth, very slender, long, and cylindrical, and described by Mr. GEORGE SHAW under the name of *myrmecophaga aculeata*, appears to have very striking relations to the pangolin and the orycterus; from hence it follows, that in consequence of these important acquisitions, we ought for the future to count in the number of our natural orders, that of the *edentated*, or *edented*, consisting of the following genera: *dasypus*, *orycterus myrmecophaga*, and *aculeata*, *manis*, *myrmecophaga*, *megaterium et bradypus*.

The following observations on the method of obtaining pure baryte, and on the properties of that earth, are by Citizens FOURCROY and VAUQUELIN. If some crystallized nitrate of baryte be put into a retort and heated till no more gas be disengaged, there will remain at the bottom of the retort a very pulverulent grey matter; this is the baryte in its highest degree of purity. In this state, this earth has a sharp and burning taste; if mixed with a little water, it will boil, emit much caloric, and crystallize in cooling. Cold water dissolves 0,05 of its weight, and hot water 0,50. On cooling, it deposits transparent four sided prismatic crystals, which effloresce in the air and the remainder forms a pellicle on the surface of the liquor, by combining with carbonic acid.

These properties, and many others collected by Citizens FOURCROY and VAUQUELIN, seem to assimilate to baryte, the new earth discovered by KLAUROTH, and called *strontianite*. But among the differences which Citizen PELLETIER has lately found between them, should be noticed the poisonous properties of the baryte which the strontianite does not partake of, and the red colour which the muriate of strontian gives to the flame of alkohol, in which it has been dissolved.

The NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF PARIS, which in the first years of the republic so eminently distinguished itself above the other literary associations by its distribution of prizes and the establishment of public lectures, after the publication of a folio volume of its memoirs entitled "*Acte de la Société de Histoire Naturelle*," sunk for some time into a state of debility. This was owing to the absence of some of its most active members in the expedition dispatched in search of the unfortunate La Perouse, and of others who expected to visit India in the train of Buonaparte. The society however has of late been newly organized, and will probably soon resume all its former activity. It is now composed of honorary associates and ordinary members: the communications of the former are gratuitous, but each of the latter is expected at least once in a year to furnish a paper. The acting committee consists of six members, Jussieu, Lamarck, Hauy, Fourcroy, Defontaine, and Lacepede, to whom are added a like number of associates, Ventenat, Brognard, Leliere, Vauquelin, Celse, and Millin: the celebrated Cuvier is secretary. A volume of its memoirs is in the press, and will shortly make its appearance.

Don Joseph *Canga Arguelles* and his brother Don Barnabas, are about to publish a translation of Pindar in Spanish verse.

The wanton devastations that have been committed since the period of the revolution in the National forests of France, are of such serious importance as to have long ago attracted the notice of several of the provincial societies, and at length of the National Institute. A report has been published on this very interesting subject, in answer to a memoir in the transactions of the society of Rouen, relative to the management of forest lands, from which it appears that the deficiency of fuel is already severely felt, and well-grounded apprehensions are entertained of the impossibility of supplying with native timber

timber the urgent wants of the French navy, rendered still more pressing by the alarming extent of their recent losses by sea. The three points principally insisted on in the report for the reparation of the damages already sustained and the prevention of new ones are: In the first place, the effectual fencing of the forests, and the establishment of a few veterans in their precincts as inspectors and guards. Secondly, the vigorous execution of the decrees for the planting the sides of the high roads, and of those ancient laws which prohibit the use of oak timber in the construction of posts and railings. Thirdly, the encouragement to be given to the substitution of coal to wood for fuel.

Those members of the Institute who were charged with the office of preparing replies to a variety of queries proposed by the society of Rouen, relative to the arts and manufactures carried on there, have already delivered in to the committee of papers, the following memoirs: "On the culture of Tobacco," by Dupuy: "On works in Straw," by Lenormand: "On Tanning and dressing leather," by

Quesné, "On linen and woollen cloth," by Gervas, Parie, and Pouchet.

A discovery of some importance to botanists and gardeners has been made by ANTOINE-NICHOLAS DUCHESNE, Professor of natural history at Versailles. Linnæus, Tournefort, and botanists in general, have ranked the asparagus among the hermaphrodite plants; Professor DUCHESNE, however, from an accurate examination of the various plantations of this vegetable in the neighbourhood of Paris, has found it to be in fact diæcious, those individuals which bear berries having abortive stamina, and those which have perfect stamina being destitute of pistilla, or at least having only abortive ones. He has observed that the male plants throw up a far greater quantity of shoots than the females, though not quite equal to them in size: in the formation, therefore, of asparagus beds, he proposes that the male plants alone should be selected, which may be easily done, by not moving the plants into the beds where they are to continue, till they have flowered once in the seed-bed.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE Mouth of the Nile, a Musical Entertainment, composed by T. Atwood. 6s. Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

"The Mouth of the Nile" comprises an overture and six airs, in most of which we discover much of the liveliness of fancy and characteristic propriety generally predominant in Mr. Atwood's compositions. The overture is professedly adapted for the harp or piano-forte: and its second movement, which consists of a pretty theme in 2-4 allegretto, with variations, forms an improving exercise for practitioners on either of those instruments. "The Proclamation," sung by Mr. Simmonds, and which opens the piece, is conceived with admirable simplicity; and, "When the world first began," sung by Mr. Townsend, is perfectly adapted to the style of the words. "Ah think when hostile fleets prepare," sung by Mr. Incledon, possesses much imagination and judgment; and the accompaniment is particularly expressive and masterly, and displays much familiarity with stage effect. "I'm as sinart a lad as you'd wish to see," sung by Miss Simms, is a remarkably pleasing little melody, and gives to the words a most engaging animation. The succeeding duett, sung by Mr. Fawcett and Miss Simms, is pleasingly imagined; and, "In the midst of the sea,"

sung by Mr. Fawcett, and "Now listen, my honeys" sung by Mr. Dibdin, jun. the last of which concludes the piece, are pleasant airs in their kind, and full of character. The words of the "Mouth of the Nile," are the production of Mr. T. Dibdin, and evince considerable talent in this species of writing. The humour, wherever the author with a patriotic contempt of fact, has given full scope to his imagination, is at once strong and pointed.

The Grand March of the Hampstead Loyal Association, as performed by the Duke of York's band, composed, and dedicated to Josiah Boydell, Commandant of the Corps, by T. Essex. 1s. Longman and Clementi.

This march, though scored with great address, and ably adapted for the piano-forte, is not altogether conceived with that martial spirit which we have noticed in similar productions from the same author: neither is it destitute of strength and boldness, since several of the passages possess much force and animation of effect.

British Valour, a March, and the Soldier's Joy, a Quick Step, composed for Nos. II. and III. of the Military Magazine, by Mr. Busby.

When periodical publications have for their object useful and *seasonable* information, it cannot but afford us peculiar pleasure

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pleasure to be enabled to announce their progressive improvement. The Military Magazine, of which we have already had occasion to speak, rises in value; and the harmonic contributions of Mr. Busby, continue to lend it much support. The present pieces are conceived with spirit, scored with judgment, and pregnant with martial effect.

Three Sonatas, for the Piano-forte, or Harpsichord, with an Accompaniment for a Violin, composed and dedicated to the Duchess of Gordon, by John Ross. 7s. 6d. *Preston.*

These sonatas are written with taste, and are recommended by much novelty. For the subject of the slow movements, some of the most favourite of the Scotch airs are introduced, to which Mr. Ross has, generally speaking, put excellent basses. The accompaniment is on the whole well conducted; if we were to point out any fault it would be that of its too frequently remaining in unison with, or an octave above the principal. Wherever the *minor* is employed it is with particular success; than which circumstance nothing could more decidedly bespeak the thorough science of the author, and the subjects of the three rondos with which he has encircled the work, are sufficient proofs of the liveliness of his imagination.

Modulation through the various Keys, by means of the flat seventh, flat fifth, sharp sixth, and sharp fourth. 1s. *Skillern.*

This little performance, comprised in two pages, is intended to facilitate the first and most ordinary modulations. The examples commence in natural major, are carried through all the different keys, and by a kind of circular movement, wind into the key from which they start. We discover much address in the publication, and acknowledge its correctness; but, think it some drawback from its utility that the plan does not embrace the *minor mode* as well as that of the *major*.

Absence, written by T. Essex, set to Music by Miss Essex, and dedicated to Miss Parr. 1s. *Longman and Clementi.*

"Absence," is a pleasing little air. Expression and simplicity are its prevailing features, and give the words with an interesting effect. If we have any thing to object, it is the quadruple repetition of the idea with which the third verse commences. Had this been avoided, the re-umption of the subject would have been rendered more engaging and impressive.

Kotzwara's Battle of Prague, adapted for two performers on one harpsichord or piano-forte, by W. B. de Krifft. 2s. 6d. *Preston.*

The Battle of Prague, a piece so proper for a full combination of parts, is here converted into an excellent piano-forte duet. Upon minute examination, we find that every advantage has been taken of the aptitude of the music for such a change, and that from the judicious disposition of that light and shade of which the undertaking was particularly susceptible, there results a very novel and striking effect.

Two Romances from Pleyel's second sett of progressive Sonatas, vocalized for one or two voices (ad libitum) with an accompaniment for a harp or piano-forte, by Mr. Pitman. 2s. *Preston.*

The words applied to the two movements which are selected from Pleyel, are Prior's excellent old song of "In vain you tell your parting lover," and the eight lines in Milton's Pensero, beginning with "Come Pensive Nun devout and pure." The music and poetry are certainly consonant, and derive so much force from each other, that nothing can diminish their effect, but the recollection of the first, as set by Jackson of Exeter, and of the second, as treated by the divine genius of Handel.

"*Adieu,*" a duet introduced in the Opera of *Lionel and Clarissa*, composed by Michael Kelly, and sung by Mr. Kelly and Miss Griffiths. 1s. *Corri, Dussek and Co.*

This duet is a very pleasing composition. The melody on the most simple construction, and the parts flow together with much ease and nature. The introduction of the *minor*, at the words "Thus bright shines the morrow," is judicious, and greatly heightens the general effect: but, we are obliged to notice a fault which we cannot but be surprised to find in the production of a composer, hackneyed in public recitation: we mean the false accentuation given to the word "Adieu" in the last line in the third page.

A second set of twenty four Military Pieces for two clarinets, two flutes, two horns, a trumpet, and two bassoons, composed by Peter Skiling. 10s. 6d. *Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

These military pieces consist of troops, quick steps, waltzes, rondos, and marches. They are too numerous to be particularized, we therefore, in general terms, announce them to the public as compositions much above the generality of modern military music. They are printed

printed in separate parts; and are calculated, with a full band, to produce a truly martial effect.

A set of Military Pieces for two clarinets, two flutes, two French horns, two bassoons, a trumpet, and serpent, dedicated to colonel Meyrick, composed by Charles Weichsel, sen. 2s. 6d. Goulding.

The greater number of these marches are composed with much fancy and animation. "The attack with the bayonet," "The trumpet march," and "The troop No. 2," are excellent compositions in their kind, and greatly recommend the publication.

An Elegiac Canzonet, written by Mr. Fox, on the Death of Mr. John Palmer, composed by S. F. Rimbault. 1s.

The composition of this canzonet is

perfectly elegiac; for it is sad music: but much of its peculiar merit may, perhaps, be justly attributed to the inspiration Mr. Rimbault derived from Mr. Fox's words, which are sad poetry.

"Nelson of the Nile, or Britain Triumphant," a new song written by John Romaine, and composed by John Ross, organist of St. Paul's, Aberdeen.

The melody of "Nelson of the Nile" is new, energetic, and perfectly adapted to the subject of the words. The relief afforded to the ear by the introduction of the *relative minor* is judicious; and the return to the original key, easy and natural. We are, however, obliged to observe that the emphatic note C, of the first bar of the third page, by so closely preceding the key note C, is productive of a monotonous effect.

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The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers who desire a correct and early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit copies of the same. —

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[To be continued regularly.]

La Grammaire Françoise et l'Ortographie, apprises en huit leçons; ouvrage avec lequel on peut, en huit jours, connaître et écrire correctement tous les mots de la Langue Françoise.

Voyage à la Chine, par *Huttner*, gentilhomme d'Ambassade, traduit de l'Allemand, avec de la musique Chinoise et une carte de la Chine, gravée par *Tardieu* et enluminée.

Barème métral, oules comptes faits de tout ce qui a rapport au mètre destiné à remplacer l'aine contenant quatre tarifs. Chaque tarif est précédé d'une instruction pour indiquer la manière de s'en servir; Par *Boileau*.

Dictionnaire raisonné des Loix de la République Françoise: Ouvrage de plusieurs Jurisconsultes, mis en ordre et publié par le Citoyen *Guyot*, ancien juge au tribunal de cassation.

Epître sur le malheur, par *J. M. Pochon*.

Lettre d'un voisin à son voisin (qui parle à *Mercier*).

Le nouveau diable boiteux, tableau philosophique et moral de Paris; mémoires mis en lumière et enrichis de notes par le Docteur *Dicaculus de Louvain*.

Le mariage du Capucin, comédie en trois Actes, en prose, représentée avec succès sur la Théâtre de Louvois; On trouve à la fin de cette pièce la musique de la Romance avec les accompagnemens.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN GERMANY, IN THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

[To be continued regularly.]

Forst-und Jagd-Calender für das Jahr 1799. Neue Garten-und Landschafts-Gebäude; Herausgegeben von *W. G. Beckr*.

Luthers Sittenbuch, aus seinen hinterlassenen Schriften mit Aufwahl des besten und wichtigsten gezogen.

Versuch einer allgemeinen lateinischen Synonymick in ein Handwörterbuch der synonymischen Wörter der classischen lateinischen Sprache bearbeitet von *J. C. G. Ernesti*, Professor in Leipzig.

Correza, der Franke vom Sevennen-gebürge, aus den Archiven des Tempel. Ordens, von *I. Goebel*.

Kleine lateinische Sprachlehre für Anfänger von *Ritzhau*.

Ueber die Rechte und Befugnisse der Eltern bey den Verheirathungen ihrer Kinder, theoretisch und practisch abgehandelt, von *D. J. G. Hening*.

Joseph und Caroline oder der Hirte in der Sologne; Wahre Geschichte des Schicksals eines jungen Officiers von der Legion der Ardennen, von ihm selbst in Briefen erzählt.

Technologische Spazier-Gänge oder Gespräche eines Vaters mit seinen Kindern über einige der wichtigsten Erfindungen, von *G. Große*.

Berichtigungen; von *Friedrich Eberhard von Rochow*.

Veber den Raupenfrass und Windbruch, von *Carl Wilhelm Hennert*.

Handbuch der practischen Landwirthschaft, von *C. A. H. Boße*.

Die vereinigten Pferdewissenschaften, für Liebhaber der Pferde und der Reitkunst; von *S. von Tennecker*.

Archiv der Vorlehrung für die Menschenwelt, von *A. M. Rungius*.

Versuch einer allgemeinen deutschen Synonymik von *J. A. Eberhard*.

Freymütige Untersuchung über Jesum, den Sohn Gottes.

Was es auf sich habe, in unsren Zeiten ein Lehrer der Religion zu seyn, von *F. E. A. Heydenreich*.

Genalde des menschlichen Herzens, von *A. Lafontaine*.

Systematisches Lehrbuch der angewandten Tactic; von *Venturini*.

Vollständiges Handbuch einer technologischen und oeconomischen Naturgeschichte; von *Dr. Paul Gerhard*.

Topographisches Bilderwerk, in welchem sowohl die Jugend zur angenehmen Erlernung der Geographie, als auch Reisende und Zeitungsleser zur nützlichen Unterhaltung die Prospekte der interessantesten Städte finden; von *Dr. Paul Gerhard*.

Leben eines guten Mannes, von seinem Sohn.

Belehrungen über den Krieg durch Btypielen aus der Geschichte; von *J. V. Ewald*.

Neue systematische Darstellung des peinlichen Rechts, nebst Register und Tabellen; von *H. F. Kramer*.

Beichreibung und Regeln eines neuen taktischen Kriegs-spiels; mit Kupf; von *Venturini*.

Lehrbuch der Moral und Religion, nach reinen Grundsätzen für die gebildete Jugend; von *D. J. W. Olmauer*.

Adelstans

Adelitans jovialisch-politische Reise durch Italien während Buonaparte's Feldzüge, vom Verfasser des politischen Thierkreises.

Ueber die Kunst, sich beliebt und angenehm zu machen, von G. D. Claudio.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SPAIN, IN THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

[To be continued regularly.]

Las aventuras de Telemaco, hijo de Ulices; poema en prosa, escrito por Mr. Fenelon: nueva traducción Castellana con el texto Frances e ilustrada con notas mitológicas y geográficas.

Principios para tocar la guitarra de 6 órdenes; precedidos de los elementos generales de la música &c. por el Capitán D. Federico Mosetti alferez de Reales Guardias Walonas.

Catecismo pastoral y prontuario moral sagrado de pláticas doctrinales y spirituales sobre los puntos de la Doctrina cristiana, apoyado en la sagrada Escritura, santos Padres y Doctores católicos por el D. Pedro Salfas y Trillas.

Historia general de España que escribió el P. Juan de Mariana, ilustrada en esta nueva impresión con tablas cronológicas, notas y observaciones críticas, tomo ix.

Formularios médico y quirúrgico experimentados en los hospitales de los Reales ejércitos y por Real decreto expedido en 1748, practicados en los de Madrid; explicase la denominación de cada medicamento y su modo de obrar: por el Dr. D. Felix Eguia, Médico que fué de dichos hospitales de Madrid, dos tomos en 8vo.

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Geographia moderna, por D. Tomás Mauricio Lopez: tomo 3 que contiene las provincias de Mancha y Burgos.

Juego de damas: por D. Luis Soter.

Historia de la vida del hombre, por el abate D. Lorenzo Hervas y Panduro &c. tomo 5.

Carta à los padres é hijos de familias, que un presbítero regala à sus parientes y à los pobres del lugar de su beneficio &c.

Suplemento á las observaciones sobre el cultivo del arroz en el Reino de Valencia, y su influencia en la salud pública, en respuesta á la contestación de D. Vicente Ignacio Franco por S. Antonio Joseph Cavañilles.

Historia de la agricultura española, su origen, progresos, estado actual y reglas para darla la mayor perfección posible: por D. Francisco Luis de Laposta.

La muerte de Héctor: comedia nueva en dos actos por D. Vicente Rodriguez Arellano.

Compendio cronológico de la Historia de España por D. Joseph Ortiz; de la Real Biblioteca de S. M. Tomo 5to.

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Heinsius Bücher Lexicon: zwey Supplement Bände. 4to. od. 5s. and 6s. boards. auf schreib und Druckpapier wo auch die erste vier Bände zu haben sind. Leipzig.

Journal general de la littérature de France ou Répertoire method. des livr. nouv. carte. géogr. estampes et œuvres de musique, qui paroissent success. en France. gr. in 8vo. pour l'an. 11. 7s. à Strasbourg.

Jean Paul, Palingenesien: 2 Bdch. f. 5s. Gera.

Leidenpost opuscula phisico-chemica et medica, antehac seorsim edita, nunc post ejus obitum collecta. 4 vols. 8vo. boards. 11. 2s. Leengovize.

Laplace, Darstellung des Weltsystems. a. d. Franz. v. Hauff. 2 Bde. gr. 8. bds. 16s. Frst.

Lindemanns Anweisung zur Kenntniß d. Krankheiten. 8vo. bds. 9s.

London and Paris. Ein Journal. 1 vol. Jahrgang. 21.

Loder, Tab. Anatom. fasc, 5 vols. folio, 15s. Weimar.

Ludwigii de quarand. ægritud. h. c. sedibus et causis advers. acad. tab. aen. illust. folio, bds. 21. 12s 6d. Lipst.

Natürlichekeiten d. finnischen u. empfindsamen Liebe; vom Freyhern. F. W. v. d. G. 3 Bdchm. Kpf. 8vo. id. 15s. Leipzig.

Ovidii, op. om. e recens. P. Burmanni. cur. indices. rer. et verb. philol. adj. C. G. Mischlerich: vol. 2m. 8 maj. bds. 7s. 6d. Gottingen.

Pindari Carmina, Scholis habendis iterum expressa. cur. Heyne. 8. fewed. 4s. Gottingen.

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Robert, der enisame Bewohner e. Insel im Südmeer, od. d. größte Abentheuer unsers Jahrhunderts. 4 Bde. 8vo. boards. 18s. Halle.

ERRATA.—Page 328, 1st col. l. 3o. for crown piece read shield. P. 402, 1st col. l. 2 from bottom, for Joseph Hilarius, read Joseph Hilarius; for bowel read bowels. Do. last line, for aulic, read Eckhel. Do. l. 4 from bottom, for cholic, read colic.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, In December, 1798.

FRANCE.

THE affairs of the French republic become daily more interesting, and important, and, we may add, more precarious. Hostilities have been commenced against the French by the King of Naples, who, in conjunction with the King of Sardinia, now stands forth as the champion of the holy apostolic see.

The French General Championet, who commanded in the Roman territory, was attacked at all points on the 23d of November, by the Neapolitan troops under the command of General Mack; and as the force of the enemy was superior to theirs, they were under the necessity of an immediate retreat. After this transaction General Championet wrote to inform General Mack that such conduct required on his part a candid explanation, which he demanded at his hands. He desired him to consider that peace prevailed between the French republic and the court of Naples; and that the ambassadors of the two governments reside constantly at Paris and at Naples to adjust any difference that might arise between the two respective states.

The reply of General Mack was honest and candid at least. He stated that the army of his Sicilian majesty under his command had passed the frontiers in order to take possession of the Roman territory, which had been revolutionized and usurped since the peace of Campo Formio, and that the new republic had never been acknowledged by his Sicilian Majesty, nor by his august ally the emperor and king.

These proceedings were transmitted in a message from the executive directory on the 6th of December, to the two legislative councils. On the same day the council of five hundred, agreeably to the 335th article of the constitution, resolved it lief into a committee. The message and papers which accompanied it being read, the council adopted a resolution, declaring war against the King of Naples and the King of Sardinia; and this resolution was confirmed by the council of elders.

The negotiations at Rastadt are still proceeding, but with a tardy pace; some attribute the present delay to arrangements being about to take place for forming a general congress. The French deputies at that place have, however, consented to pay the public debts of the *communes* situated on the left banks of the

Rhine, which are computed at 166,000,000 livres Tournois. They insist on the Germans, who have emigrated from the *united countries*, being treated as French emigrants. The answer of the French ministers, in regard to the island of Bude-rich, *Elsfleth Tell*, and Ehrenbreitstein, is merely negative.

The intelligence respecting the death of General Buonaparte, is too vague and contradictory to merit regard.

ITALY.

The government of Naples has, it is said, for some time continued the most active preparations of war, and to succour the enemies of France in the most open and avowed manner. About the end of October the Roman consuls published a paper at Rome, which may be called the manifesto of that republic against the king of the Two Sicilies. It is directed to the commissioners of the French republic, and charges his Sicilian majesty with fomenting sedition in the Roman republic, which he seeks to sinother in her cradle; they add, that he pays the rebels, he applauds their crimes, and sends them officers. But these descendants of the masters of the world, assure the commissioners that they regard France as their deliverer from despotism, and that they are ready to fly to avenge their own wrongs and those of the French republic. In about three weeks after the publication of this manifesto, the Neapolitan troops entered the territories of the Roman republic, as already stated.

TURKEY.

By intelligence from Constantinople, dated the 25th of October, it appears that the Ottoman Porte, was making great preparations in conjunction with the Russian and English ships in those seas, to attack general Buonaparte. From the same authority it is said, that the insurrection of Paswan Oglou, assumes daily, a more formidable aspect. Advice had at that time been received, that the Pacha Mustapha had declared himself governor of Belgrade, independent of the Porte, whose authority he had set at defiance, in consequence of which, and some other unfavourable circumstances, all conversation respecting the operation of the Rebels or the French, was prohibited in that capital. So decisive was the victory of Paswan Oglou, in a late action before Widdin, that the captain Pacha, in his flight into Wallachia, was followed by only

only six men. Paswan, has possessed himself of Thrajowan, and imposed contributions in all the adjacent country.

AMERICA.

While a great part of Europe has been suffering under the calamities of war, the United States have been afflicted with a dreadful visitation of a different kind. By intelligence received from thence, in the month of October, it appears that the ravages of the yellow fever have been very great. In Philadelphia, notwithstanding between forty and fifty thousand of the inhabitants had left the city, seventy or eighty deaths upon an average, are reported to have commonly taken place in the space of twenty-four hours. In one instance the report of the health-committee, stated 118 deaths within that space of time. In New York also, though many had quitted the city, yet between forty and fifty are said to have died daily: and several of the principal physicians are among the number, who have fallen a sacrifice.

WEST INDIES.

The English forces, after holding for a considerable time a few ports in the island of St. Domingo, at the expence of ten millions of money, and the loss of ten thousand soldiers, have at length quitted that destructive island. This evacuation has been followed by circumstances which afford a field for much conjecture; two proclamations in a considerable degree contradictory have been published, the one by the directorial commissioner, and the other by the black general Toussaint. The former has since been dismissed by the latter, who has declared St. Domingo an independent state! The private arrangement made a long time since between Toussaint and the English general, by virtue of which the British troops effected their evacuation, are brought forward as probabilities of his treachery.

IRELAND.

The system of energy first established by the immediate predecessor of the marquis Cornwallis, and continued by him with some happy modifications, has at least suppressed the most open and dangerous outrages of rebellion at present. The project of a Union, so much spoken of, seems however to be disapproved by a strong party. The lawyers' corps in particular, in a public meeting held on the 6th of December, expressed their dislike of that measure in several strong resolutions, which were proposed upon that occasion. The impropriety however, of any kind of discussion, by an armed body being suggested, the resolutions were

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withdrawn; and it was agreed, that the business should devolve on a general meeting of barristers, which was held in the course of a few days afterwards, and resolutions entered into against the proposed Union.

The following state prisoners have been informed, by order of the lord lieutenant, that circumstances had occurred to require their longer confinement: viz. Arthur O'Connor, E. Emmett, John Sweetman, Henry Jackson, Doctor McNevin, John Chambers, Samuel Nielson, Thomas Russell, Matthew Dowling, J. Sweeny, H. Wilson, Miles Duignan, J. Cuthbert, J. Cornick, Dean Swift. Notice was at the same time given to all other persons included in the bill of emigration, that they were at liberty to go to any part of the continent of Europe not at war with his majesty, and that if they did not depart by the 5th of January next, they must continue in prison at their own expence.

The famous Napper Tandy, having been driven by adverse weather from the coast of Ireland to Norway, and fearing thence to proceed to France by sea, travelled it appears to Hamburg, in company with three of his companions, who were likewise United Irishmen. Sir J. Crawford, the British minister, apprized of their arrival under fictitious names, obtained, with much difficulty, an order from the magistracy for their arrest, which he effected at six o'clock in the morning, of the 24th of November, and ordered them to be confined in separate guard-houses. As soon as this event however became public, citizen Marragon, the minister of the French republic, dispatched a note to the senate, claiming Napper Tandy and his colleagues as French citizens, and threatening to quit Hamburg if they were not released. The British minister on the other hand opposed this demand in terms equally strong, and the senate, after mature deliberation, set free Tandy and Blackwell, as soldiers of France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The chancellor of the exchequer, on the 3d of December, in a committee of the house of commons, introduced his new plan of finance. He first took a full review of the total amount of the supply, which had been voted to meet the public service of the present year. The first article of service which he noticed was the navy, which, with the transport service, amounted to 13,000,000. The extraordinaries were estimated at 725,000, and as 120,000 seaman,

seamen had been voted, at 7l. per man per month, it would require the sum of 10,920,000l. to defray the expenditure under that head. The total expences of the navy, he therefore stated at 13,642,000l. a sum nearly the same as that which was granted last year. He next entered into a detail of the expences of the other branches of the public service, as the army, the ordnance, miscellaneous services, &c. He closed this part of his subject, by making a recapitulation of the supplies for 1779.

NAVY.	£.
120,000 seamen	10,920,000
Ordinaries	693,000
Extraordinaries	729,000
Transport service	1,300,000
 ARMY	
The estimates voted	8,840,000
Extraordinaries for 1799	2,000,000
To discharge exchequer Bills issued under vote of credit	1,000,000
Ordnance	1,570,000
Miscellaneous services	600,000
For the discharge of the national debt	200,000
Interest due to the Bank on Exchequer Bills, and on Treasury Bills	565,180
Discount on prompt payment of the loan	210,000
Interest on Exchequer Bills, estimated at	300,000
Deficiencies of land and malt, estimated at	300,000
 Total of supply	<u>£29,272,000</u>

Having stated the supplies, Mr. Pitt next pointed out the ways and means for raising them. The sum to be provided for, was 23 millions, of which he proposed to raise 14 millions by a loan, and the remainder by a tax similar in its principle and operation to the assed taxes of last year, which were meant to be repealed on account of the shameful evasions which many of his majesty's subjects had made in the payment. But however the failure of that measure might be lamented, he believed the propriety of raising a large sum within the year had been fully established by the transactions which had taken place. He then entered into an elaborate detail of his new scheme, of laying a tax upon the whole of the leading branches of *income*. The income of every individual coming within the bill, to be investigated by commissioners, in every district appointed for that purpose.

By the adoption of this plan, the following will be the *Ways and Means* for 1799:

Sugar, tobacco, and Malt	-	2,750,000
Lottery	-	200,000
Consolidated fund	-	1,500,000
Imports, exports, sugar and coffee	-	1,700,000
Ten per cent. on income	-	10,000,000
Loan	-	14,000,000
Amount of assed taxes from February to April 1799	-	<u>700,000</u>
 From this sum	-	30,850,000
Deduct interest on Loans for 1798 and 1799	-	1,500,000
 Total Ways and Means	-	<u>29,350,000</u>

The grounds upon which the chancellor of the exchequer built his estimate of the produce of a tax upon income, were extremely curious; but, certainly erroneous in many instances, particularly in the estimate of the profits on trade and manufactures, which are at least three times the sum stated by the minister.

The following are the principal outlines of his estimate:

	£.
The rental of the land he valued at 25 millions, but deducting 5 millions for incomes under 60l. and allowing for those under 200l. there remained a taxable rental of	20,000,000
Compensation for Tythes	5,000,000
Property in tythes, mines, timber, &c.	3,000,000
Rent from houses	5,000,000
Professions of law, physic, &c.	2,000,000
Income of Scotland	5,000,000
Rent of Irish absentees	1,000,000
West India Islands	7,000,000
Dividends from the funds	12,000,000
Profits on foreign trade and commerce	12,000,000
On domestic trade	28,000,000
Income of artizans, bricklayers, architects, &c.	2,000,000

Income of the nation, after deducting all incomes under 60l. per annum, and allowing for the small share which those would pay under 200l.

The total income without deduction he estimated at 135,000,000

For the sake of an aliquot part, he took the taxable income of the nation at 100 millions,

millions, a tenth part of which would produce ten millions towards defraying the expences of the year.

Mr. Tierney replied to Mr. Pitt at considerable length, and observed, that if there should not be any more than one budget this session, the supplies would even then exceed those of last year by two millions. He made several objections to the mode proposed for taxing income. There were great resources, he said, appertaining to church property not applied to the purposes of religion; and the property appertaining to corporations was another of that description. He was sure, that by peace alone, the security of the British empire could be maintained. He could not with patience listen to the expression, "Insulted honour of Europe, &c." The resolutions respecting this tax, were however at length passed; and the following are the principal gradations in the scale of taxation.

60l. and under 65l.	the	120th
65l.	70l.	95th
70l.	75l.	70th
75l.	80l.	65th
80l.	85l.	60th
85l.	90l.	55th
90l.	100l.	45th
100l.	105l.	40th
150l.	155l.	20th

So increasing by 5l. to incomes of 200l.

per annum, which are to pay each 1-10th. And all these whose incomes are upwards of 200l. are also to pay a tax of one tenth part of such income to whatever amount they may be.

This new and extraordinary tax is to be collected under the inspection and authority of commissioners, to be appointed in each district for that purpose, and to be invested with a power of administering oaths to persons who are suspected of having delivered in wrong estimates. Persons who swear falsely to be subject to the pains and penalties of perjury. The assessments are to be always made for one year from the 5th of April, and to be paid in six instalments, viz. 5th of June, 5th of August, 5th of October, 5th of December, and the 5th of February. Persons not returning statements of their income when required by the commissioners, are liable to a penalty of 20l. besides a surcharge.

On the next day Mr. Hobhouse opposed the bringing up of the report of the committee of Ways and Means, upon the resolutions moved for by Mr. Pitt; he had taken all the pains he could to consider the measure, and he could only see

in its issues much vexation, much injustice, and much impolicy. The professional man, the manufacturer, and merchant, each in his class would considerably suffer by it, as well from the pressure of its weight, as by its inequality. For most certainly these descriptions of men were in a very different situation from the man of landed property, whose income was certain and permanent, while theirs was precarious and only for life. The scheme itself, if adopted early, might have prevented wars, by teaching the people how to estimate every year the actual expence of the contest; but, it was liable nevertheless to great objections. Having urged these observations, he concluded with opposing the report. The solicitor-general observed, that the inquiry respecting income, would commence some time before the month of April.

The chancellor of the exchequer, on the 5th of December, brought up a bill for repealing the bill passed last session, for granting an aid to his majesty, by assessed taxes and voluntary contributions, and for granting a tax on income in lieu thereof.

Sir Francis Burdett, on the same day, made his promised motion relative to the persons confined, in consequence of the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* act. He prefaced his motion by observing, that the house had, on the representation of ministers, judged it proper to entrust to them an extraordinary degree of power, which ought not to be suffered to continue an hour beyond that which necessity could justify. It was now necessary for the House to demand some account of the use, which ministers had made of this power. But if that House, after having removed the strong barriers of the constitution, should think that they ought not to be called to account for the exercise of their power, in consequence of that unconstitutional proceeding, better would it be for the people that they had never had a parliament at all—better would it have been to have quietly submitted to all the exactions and tyranny of the house of Stuart—and better had it been for our ancestors never to have spilled any of their blood in defence of English liberty. He concluded by moving, "That there be laid before the House a list of the names of those persons committed to prison, in virtue of the act which passed last session, for suspending the operation of the *Habeas Corpus* act." After some observations from Mr. Pitt in support of the suspension bill, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Tierney, on the 11th of December rose, in consequence of the notice he had given of his intention to move, "That it was incumbent on his majesty's ministers as a duty, to advise his majesty not to enter into any alliance with foreign powers that may hinder his majesty from negotiating a peace with France, whenever she may be disposed to enter on a fair and equitable negotiation." Mr. Tierney entered into a copious and minute detail of the politics of the continent, from which he inferred, that the stated aversion of certain countries to the government of France was ideal, and that the connection between the latter country, and Austria, and Prussia, was unabated. He saw no principle of resistance or spirit in Turkey; whilst Russia, conformable to the system it had adopted at the commencement of the war, comprised her hostility in professions. Mr. Tierney, in referring to the alledged confederation against France, gave it as his opinion, that such jarring interests would never act in unison, and drew strong inferences from the former coalition, from which so much had been expected, and which had terminated in the defeat of some of the parties, and the destruction of others. In reprobating the conduct of France, respecting Switzerland and Venice, he made some observations on the conduct of Austria, towards the latter state. He quoted the king's declaration, that he was anxious on the equitable principles he had proposed to terminate the calamities of war; and added, that the present motion could not be construed into any thing that did not perfectly correspond with the words of his majesty's speech. He gave a retrospect of politics since 1779; stated that the last six years had added 150 millions to the national debt; and mentioned his disapprobation of sending troops to the continent, or, of subsidizing any of its powers for the purposes of wild ambition.

Mr. Canning opposed the motion in a speech of considerable length, in which he expatiated upon the propriety of the interference of Great Britain, in the affairs of the continent at this interesting crisis; pointed out the fatality attending these *extraordinary motions*, which called upon the House to *set up its privileges against the prerogative of the crown*;—In one instance, in the year 1707, the House of Lords passed a vote that we should not make peace with France, while the crown of Spain, or the French West India islands, were in the hands of the House of Bourbon. In another instance, that House

by a vote, declared the independence of the American states. The first was by subsequent events rendered ineffectual, and the latter gave rise to much embarrassment when peace was negociated. Sir J. Murray, and Mr. W. Dickenson, spoke against the motion. Mr. Jekyll was for it. The question being put, it was negatived without a division. Mr. Pitt, on the 14th moved the further consideration of the report of the tax on Income Bill. Sir J. Sinclair, entered into a long train of judicious calculations, to prove that the proposed tax would be injurious and unequal in its operations. Having taken notice of this bill before, we shall only observe, that on the question being put "That the speaker leave the chair," the House divided.—Ayes 183. Noes 23.

Upon the motion of Mr. Pitt, the House of Commons on the 21st of December, took into consideration the second reading of the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Bill. He said, he abstained from bringing any arguments upon the subject, from a persuasion that the circumstances which called for the act of the last session were still too fresh in every man's mind, and applied too much to the present situation of the country, to render any arguments necessary for its continuation. Mr. Courtenay in a long and energetic speech, opposed this measure upon several grounds, particularly, upon that of the *Habeas Corpus* Bill, being one of the principal bulwarks, to protect the liberties of the people. In the course of his speech, he took occasion to inveigh against the misapplied severity of the prison, in which many persons had been imprisoned on suspicion only, and represented it as an English bastile. Mr. Dundas, on the contrary, urged the propriety of continuing the suspension. The attorney and solicitor-generals, took the same side, and defended the prison. Mr. Tierney, and Sir Francis Burdet, opposed the second reading. The House divided, for the second reading 96, against it 6.

Several accidents have lately happened to the British navy and other shipping. A dreadful fire broke out on board *La Coquille*, near Plymouth, on the 14th of December, which ended in its total destruction.

The *Colossus* man of war of 74 guns, captain G. Murray, on the 10th of December, was wrecked off Scilly, the whole crew saved. She had been in the action off the Nile, and had on board a great quantity of treasure and stores.

THE

THE NEW PATENTS *lately enrolled.*MR. CHAPMAN'S, FOR AN APPARATUS
FOR SPINNING AND TWISTING CA-
BLES.

WE have noticed, in a former number, a patent granted to **WILLIAM CHAPMAN**, of Newcastle on Tyne, for an apparatus invented by him for spinning and twisting cables; a new patent, supplementary to the first, was granted to him in November last, for a considerable improvement on his former machine, enabling a person to spin two threads at the same time, and accommodating the engine to the use of those who were not possessed of sufficient bodily strength to work it in its original state.

MR. ROBERTS'S, FOR AN IMPROV-
EMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF
CANDLESTICKS.

In November last, a patent was granted to **SAMUEL ROBERTS**, of Sheffield, for an improvement in the construction of candlesticks. This consists in a movable nozzle, with the bottom of its socket fixed to a screw, by which it may be raised or

depressed at pleasure; in the broad top of the nozzle are fixed three slides, capable of being pushed into the socket, and thus holding firm any candle, however small, which, without this contrivance, would require a roller of paper to preserve it in its place.

MR. SOUTHWELL'S, FOR AN IMPROV-
EMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF
PIANO-FORTES, &c.

In December a patent was granted to **WILLIAM SOUTHWELL**, of St. Martins in the Fields, for an improvement in the construction of piano-fortes, and other similar musical instruments. We are obliged to confine ourselves to the simply announcing of the fact, from the impossibility of rendering the particulars interesting, or comprehensible by our readers, without a large and intricate engraving, and we rather reserve our plates for the elucidation of those inventions which are either of general importance, or exemplify the application of such of the mechanical powers as are best understood.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of November to the 20th of December.

ACUTE DISEASES.

No. of Cases.

TYPHUS Mitior	-	-	4
Intermittent Fever	-	-	2
Small Pox	-	-	4
Dysentery	-	-	3
Intestinal Hæmorrhagy	-	-	1
Peripneumony	-	-	3
Acute Rheumatism	-	-	3

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough	-	-	15
Cough and Dyspnoea	-	-	12
Pulmonary Consumption	-	-	3
Hæmoptoe	-	-	5
Pleurodynie	-	-	5
Mastodynia Cancrosoa	-	-	1
Afcites	-	-	2
Encysted Dropsy	-	-	1
Anasarca	-	-	2
Cephalalgia	-	-	6
Odontalgia	-	-	4
Ophthalmia	-	-	3
Epistaxis	-	-	1
Menorrhagia	-	-	3
Menorrhagia Gravidarum	-	-	1
Chlorosis	-	-	3
Fluor Albus	-	-	4
Enterodynbia	-	-	6
Diarrhoea	-	-	4
Dyspepsia	-	-	5
Vomitus	-	-	2
Obitipatio	-	-	3
Hernia	-	-	3
Hæmorrhoids	-	-	4

Stone and Gravel	-	-	7
Dysuria	-	-	4
Herpes	-	-	6
Plora	-	-	4
Jaundice	-	-	2
Hemiplegia	-	-	2
Hysteria	-	-	5
Hypochondriasis	-	-	6
Syncope	-	-	3
Gout	-	-	2
Chronic Rheumatism	-	-	14
Rheumatismus odontalgicus	-	-	10

PUERPERAL DISEASES.

Menorrhagia lochialis	-	-	3
Ephemera	-	-	2
Mastodynia	-	-	5
INFANTILE DISEASES.	-	-	

Ophthalmia Purulenta	-	-	3
Aphthæ	-	-	2
Navel Rupture	-	-	1

Some of the diseases which were taken notice of in our last report, still continue to prevail.

Rheumatic affections of the head and face, which have already been described, as appearing under various forms, and as very difficult to remove, still prove troublesome to many patients. Coughs, catarrhal affections, pains in the chest, and various pulmonic diseases begin, as it is usual at this season of the year, to form a large proportion of the list of diseases.

Having, under the list of puerperal diseases,

seases, reported a case of swelling of a lower extremity, we shall give a brief description of this disease. This, though not a frequent disease, sometimes occurs at about a fortnight after parturition. The patient first complains of a pain on one side of the belly, or in the groin, at which part a tumour is soon perceived, extending itself sometimes to the labium pudendi of the same side, and always down the thigh, and from thence to the leg and foot, so that the whole limb is greatly increased in size. A considerable degree of heat and pain is felt; but though the part is exceedingly tender to the touch, it exhibits no sign of external inflammation, but is of a pale colour, and of very smooth and shining surface. By some practitioners it has been asserted, that suppuration never takes place under these circumstances; but others have observed that, though it very rarely occurs, it will sometimes happen. The symptoms already described, are sometimes accompanied by a scarcity of urine, and at other times by a pain and difficulty in the discharge of it. This inconvenience was felt by the patient referred to in the litt. This disease, though in its general appearance it bears a strong resemblance to an anaefaceous limb, yet, in several particulars, may be easily distinguished from it. It approaches more hastily, and the swelling of the limb is more rapid than in com-

mon anaefasca. It is less soft and yielding to the touch, and a change of posture makes very little difference in the state of the swelling. The constancy of the pain and the increase of it upon motion, serve also to distinguish it; and the confinement of the tumour to one limb is an additional circumstance by which the disease is characterized. By French physicians this disease has been attributed to a deposition of the milk, and they have therefore given it the name of *depot laiteux*: but others have ascribed it to a different cause. Mr. WHITE considers it as owing to an obstruction of the lymphatics, occasioned by the pressure of the child's head as it descends into the pelvis during labour. Dr. FERRIAR ascribes it to an inflammation of the absorbent vessels and glands of the limb.

This disease, though not a fatal one, is often very tedious and obstinate. The plan of cure must be directed by the circumstances which attend it. If there is a considerable degree of fever, this will require the first attention of the practitioner. To keep the bowels regularly open will be always necessary; and now and then to interpose a brisk cathartic, may be sometimes useful. If there is a scarcity of urine, the different diuretics may be employed with advantage. A lotion of ammonia muriata cum aceto is, perhaps, one of the best external remedies.

Marriages and Deaths in and near London.

Married] Edward Parry, esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square, to Miss Mary Horner, of Bath.

By special licence, Major Gen. Tarleton, to Miss Bertie, niece to Lady Willoughby.

H. O. Gibbons, esq. of Bloomsbury, to Miss Petre.

Capt. R. Clark, in the service of the East-India Company, to Miss Mark.

R. Williams, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Hosier, of Great George-street, Westminster.

F. Richardson, esq. of Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, to Lady E. Turnour.

Mr. William Milburn, of Cecil-street, to Miss Meredith.

Mr. D. Sewell, jun. of St. Helens, to Miss Townsend, of New Ormond-street.

At St. James's, Mr. John Turner, of Garlick-hill, to Miss Harriet Beachcroft.

Mr. John Keith, of the Hay-Market, to Miss Hannah Williams, of Jermyn street.

At Chelsea, James Trant, esq. of the Island of Mountferrat, to Miss Barrett.

Benjamin Parry, esq. to Miss Simms, of Golden-square.

Mr. Edward Roberts, merchant, of Friday-street, to Miss Ann Smith, of Swallow-street.

Mr. James Dunnage, merchant, of Philpot-lane, to Miss Richardson, of Nottingham-place.

J. Woodcock, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss A. Hotham, daughter of Baron Hotham.

At Paneras, Mr. Francis Montgomery, to Miss Robarts.

Mr. Patrick Townshend Lightfoot, of the Bank of England, to Miss Barker, of Castle-street, Leicester-fields.

At Hammermith, J. M. Winter, esq. to Miss Perchard.

At St. George's in the East, Mr. George Sion Elwall, to Miss Catharine Wright, of the Tower.

Wm. Layman, esq. late commander of the East-India ship Cornwallis, to Miss Perry, daughter of John Perry, esq. of Blackwall.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Henry Carles, esq. of the Monmouth and Brecon regiment of militia, to Miss Booder, only daughter of the late James Booder, esq. many years major in the 4th, or king's own regiment of foot.

William Noble, esq. of Pall-Mall, to Miss Akerman, of Hampton-court.

Mr. Miller, of Old Bond-street, to Miss Chapman,

Chapman, daughter of the Rev. R. Chapman, vicar of Bakewell, Derbyshire.

Mr. Robinson, of Great Mary-le-bone-street, to Miss Butler, of Manchester-street.

Mr. William Morland, of Old-street, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Schofield, of Jewin-street.

Mr. Wm. Prossor, of Back-hill, Hatton-Garden, to Mrs. Bulkeley, of Highgate.

Mr. Thomas Bodley, of Lombard-street, to Miss Etty.

Mr. Stephen Wilson, of the Old Jewry, to Miss Sarah Lea.

Mr. Chandler, of Tabernacle-walk, to Miss Vickerman, of Tower Royal, Bridge-row.

At St. Andrews, Holborn, Mr. Edw. John Collins, to Miss S. Warburton.

James Coppering, esq. of Cork-street, Westminster, to Miss Louisa Antoinette Desfallees, of Martinique.

Mr. Field, of Hammersmith, to Miss Poyer, of the Strand.

Died] At Kentish-Town, Capt. J. Walsh, sen. one of the oldest superannuated officers in the navy.

In Titchfield-street, aged 78, Mrs. H. Naish.

In Clare-street, Clare-market, Mrs. Sheriff.

In Palace-yard, aged 78, Mrs. J. Bull, widow of F. Bull, esq. late alderman and member of parliament for the city of London.

On Mount-Pleasant, Mrs. Perkins, sister-in-law to the above.

In his 73d year, Mr. Deputy W. Deane, of Billingsgate Ward, and senior member of the corporation of the city.

Mr. S. Wright, of East-lane, Bermondsey.

In Ranelagh-street, Pimlico, Mr. G. P. Strigel, aged 80.

In Sloane-street, Mrs. Gainsborough, widow of the late Mr. T. Gainsborough.

In Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, Wm. Cowper, esq.

At his son-in-law's in Kirby-street, Hatton-Garden, Thomas Mitchell, esq. late of Stoke Newington, aged 85.

In Angel-street, St. Martin's-le-Grand, Mrs. Ann Petch, aged 82.

Mr. David Kinghorn, gentleman jaoler of the Tower.

At her apartments in the King's-road, in her 78th year, Mrs. Barker, widow of Major Barker, and sister to the late W. Lawrence, esq. M.P. for Rippon.

After a lingering illness, Mr. Stephen Moulton, law-stationer, of Chancery-lane.

Mr. Jonathan Hayter, of Great St. Helens.

In Holborn, Mr. Samuel Hilyear, many years first clerk to Peter Holford, esq. the oldest of the masters in chancery.

In Spa-Fields, Mr. W. Panton, messenger to his majesty's yeomen of the guard, at St. James's.

In Upper Guilford-street, Mrs. Senterne.

Mrs. Hewson, of Southampton-street, Strand.

In Prince's-court, Westminster, Richard Ripley, esq. of the Exchequer Bill office.

At Fulham, aged 83, Mrs. Claridge.

In a court in Rosemary-lane, at the great age of 95, an old beggar woman: On searching her miserable apartment, cash and notes were found hid in chinks in the ceiling, and various parts of the room, to the amount of 230*l.* which she bequeathed to her landlord, a poor but industrious old man.

In Cary-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, aged 40, John Norris, esq.

Mr. Henry Allan, of Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.

At Hampstead, Mrs. Abell.

At Chelsea, aged 75, Mr. Thos. Haddock. In Chancery-lane, Mr. Win. Jackson.

In Craven-street, Strand, Mrs. Strachan.

At Kentish-Town, aged 68, Wm. Suckling, esq. of the Custom-house.

Mr. Benjamin Sealey, attorney, of Boswell-court.

At Enfield, Wm. Claxton, esq.

Mr. Richard Newton, of Bridges-street, Covent-Garden, in the 21st year of his age, of very considerable merit as a caricature artist. Though his years were few, he was not an idle observer of men and manners; to judge him fairly, is to judge of his works altogether. From the second to the fifth year of his apprenticeship, his display of the pencil was often excellent, and procured him many admirers; his latter works professed, however, very little of the felicity of the former. He has left many prints which will rescue his name from oblivion, and when caricatures of true humour have their turn in the convivial circle, no artist, perhaps, will find more admirers than Richard Newton.

[*Mr. George Cadogan Morgan*, whose lamented death we announced in our last number, was born at Bridge-end, in Glamorganshire, South Wales, in the year 1754. His father was a very respectable surgeon and apothecary in that town; and his mother, who still survives, is the sister of the celebrated philanthropist and philosopher, Doctor Richard Price. His early education he received at the grammar-school in the neighbouring town of Cowbridge, and his father, who adhered to the established church, intending him for holy orders, sent him at an early age to Oxford. However, after a short residence in that university, his scruples respecting the doctrine of the Trinity and the other mysteries of the thirty-nine articles, determined him to abandon all thoughts of becoming a clergyman of the church of England; but as his first views had been directed to the clerical office, he was induced, in consequence of his connection with his uncle, to enter himself as a pupil in the dissenting academy at Hoxton, then under the care of Doctors Savage, Kippis, and Rees. His attention had hitherto been paid to classical literature, which he cultivated with much ardour and success, for he was for some time at the head of the school at Cowbridge; but the reputation which his uncle Price had so justly obtained for mathematical science, now drew

drew his attention to that branch of knowledge. He possessed himself of the most sublime demonstrations of Newton with great eagerness, and it is well known, that to the last moments of his life, he regarded the mathematical sciences as the most noble study in which man can employ his faculties. In the year 1776 he left Hoxton, and settled as a minister with a congregation of Dissenters at Norwich. After having resided about seven years in that city, where he formed many friendships which were cherished through life, he was married to Miss Ann Hurry, one of the daughters of William Hurry, esq. an eminent merchant of Yarmouth, whither he moved in the year 1785, in consequence of being chosen the minister of a congregation in that place. Towards the latter end of the year 1786 Mr. Metcalfe, the colleague of Dr. Price, at the Gravel-Pit meeting-house, in Hackney, having been rendered incapable by a paralytic disorder of officiating to that congregation, Mr. Morgan was invited to be his successor. This invitation, and the wish of being more nearly connected with one of his best friends, induced him once more to change his residence, and in the beginning of the following year he left Yarmouth, and settled at Hackney, as the colleague of his uncle. At the moment of Mr. Morgan's settlement in this village, the dissenters projected the plan of a new academical institution, and it was determined to fix it at Hackney. A large house was accordingly purchased, subscriptions were raised, and Dr. Price, forgetting in his zeal for its success his declining health and advanced age, was prevailed upon to take upon himself the office of tutor in the higher branches of the mathematics, in this new seminary. Mr. Morgan was appointed classical tutor in this college, and had the additional duty imposed upon him, of assisting his uncle in the mathematical department; for Dr. Price did not take upon himself to teach the higher branches of the mathematics, without expressly stipulating that he should have the assistance of a competent mathematician to divide the labour with him. Mr. Morgan was afterwards, much to his own inconvenience, and against his inclination, chosen lecturer on natural philosophy, and now so various were his duties in this institution, that to discharge them, and attend to his private pupils at home, of whom he always had a limited number, became too fatiguing for him, even if he had thought that his labour and his zeal had met with due encouragement. But seeing no reason to be satisfied with the returns which he received for his services, he resigned his different employments in the year 1792, and dissolved his connection with the dissenting college. It was not the fate of the institution long to survive this loss; but it is not our business to write the history of this ill-fated establishment.

Mr. Morgan, about four years ago, pub-

lished in 2 vols. 12mo. the *Lectures on Electricity*, which constituted one part of those lectures on natural philosophy, which he delivered to the students in the college, and to his pupils at home. With the highest respect, and even veneration for the character and talents of Benjamin Franklin, which he has not neglected to express in these volumes, he yet advances an opposite opinion to that of the American philosopher, on the subject of conducting points. Mr. Morgan maintains, that the safety of a building depends on the connection of the different conducting rods with each other, both at the roof and the foundation, and by no means either upon the number or the termination of those rods; for he inferred from the destruction of the house at Heckingham, and from other accidents of the same kind, that if those conductors be insulated from each other, it is of little consequence what their number be; and from his own experiments, in which it appeared that an explosion takes place at a greater distance into a point than it does into a ball; he argued the fallacy of this part of the Franklinian hypothesis, which maintains, that points draw down the electric fluid without a stroke. This instance of Mr. Morgan differing in opinion from a man whom he regarded with a sentiment little short of idolatry, is very characteristic of his mind; for in the search of truth, he paid no regard to authority, but pursued his inquiries with fearless intrepidity.

Perhaps, his mind tended towards the opposite extreme; for, like John Hunter and Dr. Brown, he seemed to value himself upon original thinking on all subjects, and to allow but a secondary importance to that knowledge, which is collected solely from books. He has incorporated with the detail of philosophical facts in those lectures, many striking observations on society and government; for so intent was his mind upon the improvement and happiness of mankind, that he let no opportunity slip of making such remarks as he thought might rouse the mind to reflection and activity on whatever regards the comfort of our species. It is not wonderful that a discoverer in science, should anticipate an era in the history of the human race, in which posterity, profiting by the labour and experience of former generations, shall become wise, victorious and happy, and enjoy their existence in circumstances much more favourable than those in which the great family of mankind have ever yet been found. It is remarkable that poets have always celebrated the golden age as an era which is past, whilst philosophers, who have discovered new truth, have looked forward to a state yet to come for wisdom and happiness. Whether this arises in the one case from the circumstance of the most ancient poetry being the most perfect, or in the other, from the novelty of natural philosophy as an experimental science, and discovers in it exciting hopes of progressive improvement, it may not be so

easy

easy to determine. Certain it is, that Mr. Morgan entertained very high ideas concerning the future perfection of human society. Dr. Price had before suggested, that it is possible that improvements in science may lead the way to the immortality of man in this world, and such was the ardour of Mr. Morgan's conceptions on this subject, that although he did not think this conjecture well founded in its whole extent (as he always considered death as a part of the *original* and wise design of the God of nature, to introduce man into a new and better state of existence), yet he thought and constantly maintained, that by a better system of education, supported by far better systems of government than those which are now established in the world, such improvements might be made in the human mind, as perhaps to enable it in time to know *intuitively* what is at present acquired by great labour, and a long series of deductions. With a mind thus prepared to receive with enthusiasm, all ideas concerning the melioration of society, he first heard of the convention of a national assembly in France. He had long meditated a tour upon the continent, and it happened that he arrived in France just before the triumph of the people of that country. He mixed with the crowd in that auspicious day, in which the bastile, the proud fortress of despotism, fell. He witnessed the attack which laid the *royal castle*, for ages the pride of the Bourbons, and the terror of the French, in ashes, and never was transport superior to that which he now felt, in the prospect of seeing all his views realized, and the great family of mankind enjoy peace, plenty, and happiness. The ruling principle of his life, benevolence, was now richly gratified, and at this hallowed moment he determined to plant his family, and repose his bones on this sacred soil! Full of the visions which the passing scenes inspired, he spent the whole of this momentous night in writing letters to his uncle, describing the events which he had seen with the glowing pencil of truth.

These letters attracted the notice of Mr. Burke, who took occasion from them to accuse Dr. Price of rejoicing at the events of the day in which the king of France was led to Paris by the people of that city, and which this orator described as a day of crime and horror. His confounding of dates, in order to bottom an accusation upon it, is worthy of the far famed advocate of prejudice and tyranny; but Dr. Price and his nephew were alike incapable of rejoicing at any event attended by any cruelty. The letters in question had no reference whatever to the day of the king's arrival at Paris. It is possible that some may say, that even the destruction of the bastile was attended by some sufferings which ought to have checked the triumph of a good and benevolent man. Will this be advanced by any who have rejoiced at the victories of a Howe, a Jervis, and a Nelson?

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Did no sufferings attend the triumphs of these illustrious commanders? Let it be remembered, that at that time Mr. Morgan considered the fall of the bastile as the first triumph of freedom, and rejoiced at the prospect of its everlasting reign: Is it wonderful, that with this conviction he did not suffer the death of two or three of the servants of tyranny to repress his joy? If, however, Mr. Morgan rejoiced at the commencement of the French revolution, he did not, like some, consider all the subsequent conduct of the legislators of new France, as unexceptionably just and proper. On the contrary, he observed their conduct with a jealous and scrutinizing eye, and soon after his return to England in 1789, he wrote a pamphlet, abounding with profound remarks and powerful eloquence, in order to expose the conduct of the French legislators, and to direct the attention of the people of France to those principles, on which alone he conceived that they could establish a permanent system of rational liberty. This pamphlet, as it had no reference to England, was not published in this country, but it obtained an extensive circulation in France. In this pamphlet as in all his conversation, and in all his writings, Mr. Morgan discovers a most ardent admiration of the character and genius of the Greeks. Their successful cultivation of the mathematical sciences filled him with the profoundest veneration for them. After the death of his uncle, it was the wish of many of the congregation that Mr. Morgan should become pastor at the Gravel-Pit meeting at Hackney; but he soon found, that although Dr. Price had held that office on other terms, it was not in his power to be his successor without cultivating a spirit of intrigue, than which nothing was more abhorrent from all his feelings. He had too, from an accurate observation of mankind learned, that individual moral character has no connection whatever with religious ceremonies, and that crimes the most horrible have always been, and are yet committed by many, who so far from being restrained by the religious ceremonies to which they attend, appear to fortify themselves from remorse, by the exactness of their attention to them. This consideration reconciled him entirely to lay aside the clerical character and functions. Neither has he been singular in this determination, for many young men of the dissenting communion have since renounced the clerical character, and devoted themselves to employments apparently more efficient. It had for some time been the practice of Mr. Morgan to receive a limited number of pupils into his house, and this he continued to do after he had withdrawn himself from the pulpit. The manner in which he conducted the education of those young gentlemen was so instructive, and so liberal, that every benevolent man would have been delighted to see the happy terms on which he lived with his pupils, all of whom without one single exception

exception are a standing refutation of Doctor Johnson's remark, that "no one ever loved the man who taught him Latin." He was the avowed enemy of public schools, and he considered the state of the grammar schools in this country as wretched and contemptible to the last degree. Led to reflect deeply on the subject, by being constantly occupied with the labour of education, Mr. Morgan about two years ago, printed in one volume 12mo. the outline of a work on this interesting, and above all others, important concern. In its present state it was put into the hands of his pupils, but he meant to have matured it by many additional years of observation and study, and judged it not yet proper for general publication. It has two characteristic excellencies, the one we recommend to the attention of the student, the other to the tutor. It, both in manner and matter is calculated to rouse and produce thought, and to lead the mind to view the subject of its contemplation *on all sides, and in all its connections.* It is accompanied by a kind of *chart of thought*, intended to assist in producing this effect. Its other excellence consists in the recommendation it contains to all tutors, to inspire their pupils with a love of letters by connecting with the unavoidable difficulties of application and labour, pleasing associations. The rules of conduct in this respect are laid down in a manner truly philosophical, and bottomed on the best theory of the human mind. Mr. Morgan, and the celebrated Busby, appear to have adopted directly opposite systems on the subject of education. It is, however, no small proof of the solidity of Mr. Morgan's judgment in this particular, that it is confirmed by the experience of a lady and a gentleman, who have lately favoured the public with a joint production, which will carry their names down to posterity as the ornaments and benefactors of the human race *.

These works which we have noticed, are not the only interesting productions of this extraordinary man. During the latter part of his residence at Norwich, when his attention was chiefly directed to the pursuits of natural philosophy, he communicated in the year 1785, a very important paper to the Royal Society, containing "*Observations and Experiments on the Light of Bodies in a State of Combustion,*" which were afterwards published in the 75th volume of the Philosophical Transactions. Immediately after the death of Dr. Price, he likewise began to write the Life of his uncle; but he found the work swell under his hands to an unexpected bulk, by Dr. Price's connection with the principal persons and events of the American revolution. Mr. Morgan then determined to separate the Life of his Uncle from the history of the American Revolution, and as he had materials for both, to publish them separately. These two

* *Practical Education*, by Miss and Mr. Edgeworth. Johnson.

elaborate works remain, but we fear in an unfinished state, with his family. To express a wish that they may soon be completed and published, is no more than what every friend of mankind must feel; for all the feelings, the principles, the habits, the studies of Mr. Morgan, qualified him above all things to record the events, and to develop the principles of the American Revolution, and the Life of Dr. Price, and we have no doubt that he has done so much towards the completion of these great works, as that they may fairly claim the public attention as *his productions.* In tracing the progress of the American revolution, we have heard him say, that he had discovered such nests of political corruption as no honest man could contemplate without indignation and horror. Indeed, no man more eagerly hunted down the masters of intrigue, or had a more cordial detestation of corruption of every kind, under whatever mask it appeared, than Mr. Morgan. Neither is it improper here to notice, what could not be unnoticed by any who knew him, that he was entirely free from any bias in favour of men possessing power or riches; so that he was fitted to record things as they actually happened, unperverted by views of party, and uninfluenced by names, distinctions, and whatever betrays into error, weak, vulgar, or corrupt minds. The man never existed who paid less regard to the conditions of men than Mr. Morgan, *the principles and characters alone of individuals, determined all his conduct, fixed all his friendships and aversions; and this ought to be recorded of him to his everlasting praise, as a proof of greatness of mind beyond, perhaps, any thing else that could be found even in his own character.*

His last residence was at Southgate, a village about ten miles from London, where, besides attending to his pupils, he pursued philosophical enquiries with unabated ardour*. Many valuable papers remain with his family on chemical subjects, on which he is known to have meditated a large work, and which he believed that he could have enriched with many important discoveries. He was a strenuous advocate for the opinions of Stahl, in opposition to the new system of Lavoisier, and to the barbarous vocabulary which it has engendered. His last thoughts were employed on the subject of phlogiston, and he conceived himself able to demonstrate its existence to the world; at least as satisfactorily as the existence of heat or light has hitherto been demonstrated.

About six months before his death he was observed to look ill, but none of his friends dreaded the approach of a mortal disease. About the middle of October last, however, he was seized with a rigor, nausea, and other

* The readers of the *MONTHLY MAGAZINE* were indebted to him for the meteorological journal which appeared in its first twelve numbers.

symptoms of fever, which continued for some days; and as they produced very serious effects, recourse was had to the assistance of Dr. Hulme, and soon afterwards to the additional assistance of Dr. Babington. At first the appearances of his disorder were rather equivocal; but in a short time an affection of his chest became too manifest, which in spite of the justly acknowledged skill, and the most affectionate attention of his medical friends, produced a pulmonary consumption, which terminated in his death, on the 17th of November. He has left seven sons and a daughter to the care of an amiable and disconsolate widow, whose solicitude and affection for her children will lead her abundantly to fulfil the duties of a mother, but what solicitude, what affection can supply the loss of such a father? It is hoped that some of his connections (and one near connection is eminently qualified for such a task) will favour the public with a minute account of his life and labours. From the few facts which we have been able to collect, and some knowledge of Mr. Morgan, something may perhaps be learned concerning his most interesting character. It will be readily perceived that he was a man of incessant application, but that that application was neither wholly nor principally confined to one science. He rose at four in the morning, and often pursued his studies until a late hour. Some may, perhaps, consider it as his infirmity, to have attempted to cultivate every science. Languages, belles lettres, natural history, natural philosophy, medicine, theology, politics, even the polite arts, and all the mathematical sciences, had much engaged his attention. And in order to invigorate the mind, he insisted on the necessity of invigorating the body by laborious and frequent exercise. With this view he often had recourse to athletic diversions, particularly to fencing, in which he is said to have been no inconsiderable proficient. In short, so many and various were the sciences in which he excelled, that nothing is wanting but an age less enlightened, to ascribe to him the universal genius of Crichton. It is indeed to be lamented that his attention was so much divided, for from a mind of such resources and energy steadily directed to one point, what might not have been expected? His knowledge had, however, one good effect upon him, arising from its being of so general a nature. It is well known that nothing is more common than persons who have attained to eminence in one branch of knowledge, to the neglect of all others, to despise all men who have not cultivated their minds precisely in the same direction. Nothing of this kind attached to the character of Mr. Morgan. He had exercised his mind upon all subjects, and he was able justly to appreciate that ability which can make a progress in any. His friends were not exclusively men of letters, he could discover the merit of un-

cultivated genius, and was well pleased with such society.

It belongs to the most successful cultivators of science to pronounce upon the attainments of Mr. Morgan, in that in which they themselves excel; but few will deny him the praise of any various and more than ordinary knowledge. Dr. Beddoes has observed (and the observations of this indefatigable scholar are always worthy of attention) of Dr. Brown, "that he was a man of great susceptibility of impressions, whatever touched the springs of his nature they bent deeply inwards, and they rebounded with at least equal energy; this is the foundation of all moral and intellectual superiority." This observation applies with as much propriety to Mr. Morgan as to Dr. Brown, for the former was a man as susceptible of impressions as the latter. It appears that Helvetius conceived of the difference of men's capacities in a manner similar to this; for he says that all the difference of capacity amongst men, depends on their power of feeling pleasure and pain, and the attention consequent upon such power.

If these philosophers be right concerning the causes of the moral and intellectual characters of men, Mr. Morgan was eminently endowed with that power on which all superiority of mind depends. He was a man of the most powerful feelings, every thing which he contemplated deeply affected him, and he delivered himself not only with animation but with vehemence upon all important subjects. He was yet infinitely removed from the character of an irritable man; for although he possessed immense energy, and was often vehement in debate, his dispositions were as gentle as those of a child. Let not these qualities be thought incomparableness; they exist in no common degree in a great public character, who is at once his country's glory and its shame, CHARLES JAMES FOX!

Perhaps, however, Mr. Morgan's ready susceptibility of impression, was the cause of the variety of his pursuits, and we think this quality is unfriendly to a steady application to any one pursuit to the exclusion of all others. The man of great susceptibility applies with ardour to whatever he seizes, but he is apt to be struck too powerfully with fresh objects not to follow them. Mr. Morgan's zeal in the cause of humanity knew no bounds; but if his speculations concerning the future happy destination of man, are thought by some to have been extended by the ardour of his benevolence, beyond the limits which experience and reason warrant, who will not forgive the error from the excellence of its cause?

As a writer, Mr. Morgan was forcible and energetic. He seldom polished his periods, they are sometimes unharmonious, but they are never without strength. If any dispute his claim to the title of a fine writer, none who have read his works will deny that he was

was an eloquent writer. He aimed at impression, and he attained his object.

The philosopher shines in the school, the orator in the senate, but the man is only known in his family. Thither let us follow Mr. Morgan. As a father, he was an example of affection and care; he was the associate and companion of his children, and their education was a subject of his constant solicitude. When he felt the approaches of mortality, he could no longer bear the sight of these dear objects of his anxiety. His tenderness overcame him, and the presence of those he was soon to leave in the greenness of youth, yet untaught and unexperienced, to a world in which benevolence like his is little felt, became intolerable. As a husband—but why should we describe a tenderness which awakens agony? Let those who would appreciate the character of Mr. Morgan, mix with his domestics, attend to the cries of his children and the sighs of his widow. He died in the prime of life and usefulness, a striking proof that we are yet unacquainted with the plans, and unable to estimate the wisdom of providence. The person of Mr. Morgan was about the

middle size, tending to corpulency, but athletic and powerful in an uncommon degree. The expression of his countenance was extremely benign, and readily invited confidence. His step was slow and firm. He never sat for his picture. He was not so remarkable for wit as for an easy humour which ran through his conversation. No man knew better than he did, how and when to lay aside the stateliness of philosophy, and to accommodate himself to the capacity of the company into which he was thrown. His universal knowledge made him an excellent companion for every man, and he was so ingenuous and so amiable, that all who conversed with him loved him. Had he an acquaintance who heard of his death without a sigh? Is there one who does not wish to imbibe his spirit? He is dead at a time when such men are most wanted, and he is justly esteemed a public loss. His family, his country, science, and mankind, have sustained a loss, and we can only repair that loss by imbibing his noble spirit, and learning from his example, the best lesson that can be taught mankind, *to love science, and to hate tyranny.*

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of Nov. and the 20th of Dec. extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are in Italics.)

AINSWORTH, J. Turton, Whittler. Carpenter and Guy. King's-arms-yard.
Blauenin, J. Christ-Church, Monmouth, ironmaker. Price and Williams, Lincoln's-Inn.
Briggs, P. Holborn, mercer. Holbip, Bride-lane.
Bayly, J. Ashford, bookseller. Debary and Cope, Temple.
Braithwaite, J. Walbrook, factor. Gatty, Cutlers'-hall.
Bouley, T. Handsworth, builder. Kinderley and Long, Symmonds-Inn.
Bedwell, J. Cheltenham, banker. Pitt and Dandbeny, Strand.
Boyce, J. Old-street, innholder. Jackson, Gray's-inn.
Crowe, E. E. Simon-lodge, banker. Murphy, Brewer-street.
Corry, W. Leadenhall-street, cheesemonger. Finch and Eyre.
Cousps, J. Flamstead, hat-manufacturer. Adams and Cobb.
Crosby, A. Furnival's-inn, scrivener. Morton, Furnival's-inn.
Cunningham, W. Great Prescot-street, wine-merchant. Stratton.
Fowley, J. Chard, butter-merchant. Swan and Stevens.
Holgate, J. Manchester, manufacturer. Faulkes, Hart-street.
Hodgson, J. Whitehaven, merchant. Mr. J. Fallinford Scott.
Higgins, T. Throgmorton-street, merchant. Crowder & Lewis.
Johnson, T. and J. Newcastle, linen-drapers. Bacon, Southampton-street.
Kirkup, T. the younger, Sunderland, ironmonger.
Mytton, T. Brofely, Salop, money-scrivener. Muddocks Worrell and Co. Lincoln's-Inn.
Neville, H. Croydon, fettimonger. Senior, Charles-Street, C. G.
Phillips, J. Eccles, fustain-manufacturer. Edge, Temple.
Richardson, B. Long Acre, Coachmaker. Judson and Pearson.
Rowland, W. Berwick, watch-maker. Hall, Poultry.
Stone, J. Cockspur-street, victualler. Taylor, Fetherstone-build.
Sykes, J. Manchester, fustain-manufacturer. Ellis, Curitor-st.
Scott, J. Robert-street, Builder.
Taylor, W. Little East-Cheap, Cork-cutter. Robinson, Graven-buildings, City-road.
Tanner, D. Monmouth, ironmaster. Lyon and Collier, Gray's-inn.
Wells, J. Liverpool, merchant. Messrs. Shaw, Bridge-street.
Warner, W. Hazlemere, clothier. Dynasay and Bell, Gray's-inn.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Aken, W. Crosby, linen-manufacturer, Jan. 5.
Arthill, W. Norwich, apothecary, Jan. 12.
Beeton, J. Manchester, merchant, Dec. 20.
Balter, T. Senior Bellericay, fadler, Dec. 15.
Bowland, J. K. Colchester, merchant, Dec. 18.
Broadbent, J. and G. Lewtas, Blackburn, merchant, Dec. 22.
Brown, D. Catherine-street, bookseller, Jan. 26.
Burne, R. Hanover-street, milliner, Jan. 12.
Bayley, C. Uppingham, mercer, Jan. 5.
Beach, R. Newgate under Lyme, surgeon, &c. Jan. 19.
Bartlett, R. Stratton upon Dunsmore, timber-merchant, Jan. 22.
Bigland, R. Frocester, cheesemonger, Jan. 29.
Bowcliffe, D. Exeter, grocer, Jan. 17.
Barnard, S. Greenwich, builder, Jan. 30.
Baker, T. the elder, Southminster, fadler, Jan. 5.
Clift, J. Gildersome Bately, York, Hortic-dealer, Dec. 19.
Corry, W. Leadenhall-street, cheesemonger, Jan. 22.
Cook, J. Gloucester, dealer, Jan. 24.

Croome, T. Lambe's Conduit-street, haberdasher, Jan. 12.
Dards, J. Bankside, lighterman, Dec. 8.
Daws, M. Little Tower-street, upholsterer, Jan. 24.
Davies, R. Bearbinder-lane, merchant, Jan. 15.
Foulgham, F. Nottingham, ironfounder, Dec. 28.
Filby, J. Samuel Terry, and Charles Filby, St. Paul's Church-yard, haberdashers, Jan. 19.
Fozard, J. the elder, Fozard, L. and Fozard, J. the younger, Park-lane, stable-keepers, Jan. 8.
Do. Do. and Do. separate estate, Jan. 12.
Gibbon, R. Jun. Kington, Hull, grocer, Dec. 24.
Gotty, J. Fenchurch-street, wine-merchant, Dec. 22.
Green, S. Kington, Hull, linen-draper, Dec. 28.
Gouthit, W. Old-fish-street, dry-salter, Jan. 26.
Garner, W. Margate, Bookseller, Jan. 5.
Healey, T. Waltham, tanner, Dec. 21.
Haffey, J. Walthamstow, merchant, Dec. 18.
Hardy, S. Old Baily, card-manufacturer, Dec. 28.
Hammatt, W. Bircham-lane, Scrivener, Dec. 15.
Holland, H. Little Chelsea, organ-builder, Dec. 29.
Harris, J. Budge-row, taylor, Dec. 15.
Hunt, T. and R. Hunt, Bread-street, hosiery, Jan. 22.
Nation, T. Brentwood, grocer, Feb. 2.
James, J. Truro, merchant, Jan. 5.
Johnson, W. Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 24.
Jeakins, J. Margate, vintner, Jan. 5.
Laurie, J. Leighton Buzzard, shopkeeper, Dec. 22.
Long, E. Brulid, grocer, Jan. 4.
Loftie, A. S. Bread-street, haberdasher, Jan. 23.
Moiles, H. Egham, surgeon, Dec. 20.
Malkrey, W. Rushton, cotton-manufacturer, Jan. 12.
Malkrey, W. Hanley, mercer, Jan. 12.
Neale, T. Durlley, dealer, Dec. 20.
Orford, T. Liverpool, potter, Jan. 10.
Palin, S. Bureton, Potter, Jan. 10.
Parker, T. and Parker, E. Sheffield, merchants, Dec. 31.
Purchase, J. Taunton, victualler, Jan. 9.
Fratten, M. St. Philip & Jacob, Gloucester, shoemaker, Jan. 4.
Pearce, W. Chiswick, Carpenter, Jan. 15.
Pickman, W. Fulham, maltster, Jan. 23.
Rees, J. Wellend, barge-master, Jan. 15.
Rich, J. S. and John Heapy, Aldermaubury, Blackwell-hall, factors, Jan. 15.
Roberts, J. Compton-street, tent-maker, Jan. 22.
Roberts, W. Wood-street, haberdasher, Jan. 15.
Seddon, J. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, Dec. 21.
Shepherd, S. Penith, mercer, Dec. 21.
Sutton, J. Cheapside, Goldsmith, Dec. 22.
Stewart, W. Sloane-square, merchant, Jan. 30.
Salterhwaite, M. Crake, Cotton-mills, cotton-spinner, Jan. 5.
Toplis, W. the elder and younger, C. Toplis, and C. Jackson, Cuckney, Nottingham, woollen manufacturers, Dec. 21.
Topping, J. Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 20.
Turner, J. Wardour-street, timber-merchants, Jan. 8.
Tooley, T. Pancras-lane, taylor, Jan. 30.
Williams, J. and F. Upjohn, Holborn-bridge, distillers, Dec. 19.
Wood, J. Coventry, victualler, Jan. 5.
Watson, T. Southampton-street, mercer, Jan. 22.
Wells, S. Cheltenham, linen-draper, Dec. 29.
Windmenger, F. Strand, farrier, Jan. 15.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At Newcastle, Ralph Bates, esq. Lieutenant-colonel of the 6th or Inniskilling dragoons, to Miss Sarah Ellison. Mr. Thomas Peel, to Miss Isabella Blakey. Mr. Thomas Claxton, to Miss Shepherd. Mr. Ralph Hemsley, to Miss C. Crooks. Mr. Ralph Carnaby to Miss Ann Fawcett.

At Durham, Randle Wilbraham, of Rode Hall, in the county of Chester, to Miss Rudd, of Durham. Andrew Bond, esq. of Deal, in Kent, to Miss Salvin, of Old Elvet, in the county of Durham.

Mr. Joseph Grainger, banker, of Flax Hall, near Durham, to Miss Colpitts, of Streatlam-castle.

At Hexham, Mr. John Forster, banker, of Carlisle, to Miss Wastell.

Mr. Robert Snowball, of Hedley, to Miss Bell.

The Rev. Henry Hodges, of Embleton, to Miss Sophia A. Crickett, daughter of C. A. Crickett, esq. M. P.

At St. Mary's Gateshead, county of Durham, Mr. John Hawks, of New Greenwich, to Miss Longridge.

Died.] At Newcastle, in her 91st year, Mrs. Jackson, matron of the infirmary at that town, which office she filled with credit for 35 years. After a long illness, Thomas Walton, esq. one of the agents to the Grand Allies concerns, and lieutenant in the Newcastle corps of Volunteers. Suddenly, Mr. Wm. Bell. Mr. Wm. Crow. Mr. Wm. Goodman. Mr. Ralph Waters, sen. Aged 65, Mrs. Wilkinson.

At Durham, Mr. David Wallace. Mr. Robert Wood, apparitor to the bishop of Durham. Aged 74, Mrs. Halhead.

At Hexham, Mrs. Heron.

At Sunderland, Mr. Thomas Stout, of the customs.

At Stockton, Mrs. Richmond.

At Kirkella, in Northumberland, Mr. and Mrs. Collinson; they both expired on the same day, and were interred in the same grave.

At Norton, near Stockton, Mr. Morley.

At Eastfield, aged 88, Mr. Wm. Nesbett, formerly of the excise in Newcastle.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. Robert Jenkinson, to Miss Elizabeth Crosby. Mr. Thomas Nicholson, to Miss Skelton. Mr. Daniel Kirkbride, serjeant in the Westmoreland militia, to Miss Ann Fletcher. Mr. Thomas Hudson, to Miss Wilkinson.

At Penrith, Mr. Wm. Noble, to Miss Ann Cowper. The Rev. Mr. Grattan, cousin to the Irish orator of that name, to Miss Dixon.

At Workington, Mr. John Bainbridge to Miss Mary Rudd.

At Morresby, Mr. John Burton, to Miss Cladders.

At Appleby, Anthony Lefroy, esq. captain in the 65th regiment of foot, to Miss Betsy Wilkin.

At Abbey Holm, Mr. Richard Miller, to Miss Mary Thompson.

At Dissington, Mr. Wm. Grayson, to Miss Isabella Martin. Mr. John Bell, to Miss Wilkinson.

At Cockermouth, John Thompson, esq. lieutenant and adjutant of the Westmoreland militia, to Mrs. Walker. Mr. Herd, saddler, to Miss Barras, of Bank End, near Egremont.

Died.] At Whitehaven, in her 71st year, Mrs. Elizabeth Fisher, of the Pack-horse inn. Aged 29, Mr. Anthony Benjamin Pook. Aged 57, Mrs. Barwise. In her 74th year, Mrs. Mann. Mr. Joseph Blain. Mr. John Bragg. Aged 24, Mr. Wm. Jackson. In her 74th year, Mrs. Ponsonby. Mrs. Macmanus.

At the same place, in his 77th year, Mr. John Brown: he was a native of Abbey Holme, and worked fifty years in London, as a journeyman shoemaker, 15 of which he was acknowledged to be the first workman in the trade. In concert with two Italians, he began that preparation of leather, known by the name of Black Spanish, or Morocco: but before the completion of the plan, his associates contrived to exclude him from all benefits of an invention which in a short time enabled them to retire to their native country, with sufficient wealth to purchase the rank of nobility. About two years since he left London, and settled in that town.

At Morresley Hall, near Whitehaven, aged 64, Mr. George Sowerby.

At Parton, likewise near Whitehaven, Mrs. Mary Thompson, innkeeper.

At Sandbed, in his 74th year, Mr. John Tate. He discharged the office of clerk in the parish church of Kirkardrews upon Esk, for 48 years; during which period he must have walked, as appears from calculation, upwards of 75,000 miles in travelling to and from church every Sunday, and to and from a school, which he taught in its neighbourhood every day.

At Dissington, at an advanced age, Mr. John Storey.

At Kirkland, near Kendal, Mr. Godmond.

At Heversham, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, upwards of 40 years master of the free grammar school in that place. He acquitted the trust reposed in him with the greatest assiduity and success, and was equally respected as a devout and exemplary clergyman.

At Penrith, Mr. C. Honeyman.

At Ireby, Mr. John Slack, horse-dealer.

At Warwick, near Carlisle, Mr. Wm. Randolph.

YORKSHIRE.

A considerable piece of ground in the centre of the Market-place at Hull, sold lately at the enormous price of 29l. the square yard.

Married.] At Leeds, Mr. Josiah Eastburn, schoolmaster, to Miss Mary Dixon, of Dring house.

At Hull, Mr. Hickson, to Mrs. Marillan. The Rev. James Lyons, dissenting minister, to Miss Beatson.

At Whitby, Mr. Nelson, of Scarborough, to Miss Benson.

At Doncaster, T. R. Steuartt, M.D. to Miss Rutter.

Mr. Samuel Marriott, of Miln houses, near Sheffield, aged 22, to Mrs. Hannah Lingard, of the same place, aged 60.

At Campsal, David Hemsworth, esq. of Monk Fyston Lodge, to Miss Wild, of Fenwick.

Sir Wm. Clarkson, jun. of Cawood, to Miss Hutton, of East Shawes, near Barnard-castle.

Mr. Samuel Coates, of Ripon, banker, to Miss Muson, of Richmond.

At Pocklington, Mr. Wm. Marshall, surgeon and apothecary to Miss Hall.

At Beverley, John Thornton, esq. of Hull, to Miss Harrion.

At Royston, Mr. Daniel Shaw to Miss Hannah Robertshaw, of Monk Bretton. Mr. Topp, to Miss Scales, of Grange.

Mr. Milbourne, of Wighill, to Miss Ware, of Bilton.

At Kirby Wharf, near Tadcaster, Mr. Michael Couison, of Haslewood, to Miss Elizabeth Shillito.

Mr. John Burrell, to Miss Teasdale, of Kirby Malzeart, near Ripon.

Died.] At Leeds, in his 25th year, Mr. Samuel Jackson.

At Hull, Mr. Charles Humington, ship-owner. Aged 25, Mr. John Garforth, apothecary and secretary to the general infirmary in this town.

At Knapton-house, Otho Cook, esq. lieutenant in the 4th regiment of dragoons.

At Thimbleby Lodge, near Northallerton, aged 45, R. W. Peirse, esq.

At Bramham, aged 82, Mrs. Hinde.

In his 89th year, the Rev. Wm. Kay, rector of Nunnington, and vicar of Ampleford, in the North Riding.

At Richmond, of a paralytic affection, Mrs. Hutchinson, wife of James Hutchinson, M.D. lord of the manor of Kirby Ravensworth, and one of the Aldermen of the said borough.

At Carlton, near Pontefract, Mr. Edward Moon, attorney of Knottingley.

At Skipton in Craven, Mr. David Hall, surgeon.

At Fulford, near York, in his 50th year, Mr. James Brown, formerly in trade, but who had retired for some years upon a competency.

At Sheffield, in her 81st year, Mrs. Ruth Abdy. Mrs. Wright.

At Scarborough, Mrs. Johnson, aged 84.

At Northallerton, Mrs. Lascelles.

At Selby, Mrs. Shepley.

At Malton, aged 67, Mr. Henry Soulby.

At Wyton, Mr. Wm. Raines, grazier.

At Stokesby, near Whitby, Mrs. Scarth.

LANCASHIRE.

A mechanic lately made the attempt to go down in a diving apparatus to the wreck of the Pelican, overset in the Liverpool river upwards of five years since. He descended about four fathoms and a half; but owing to one of the tubes breaking, and a want of proper persons to work the air-pumps, he was obliged to be taken up immediately to prevent suffocation. He means to repeat the experiment.

A melancholy accident happened lately at Manchester; a coachman having imprudently ventured in the evening beyond the horses depth in the river, at a time when it was greatly swelled with the late floods, the carriage was carried away by the rapidity of the current, through an arch of the bridge. The coachman was with difficulty saved; but the horses were drowned. The following morning curiosity led some people, to view the carcases of the horses and the broken coach from an old wooden building, raised at the top of the rock, and projecting over the river, when the flooring gave way, and they were instantly precipitated into the river; and a man and seven women were drowned: all attempts to save them proved ineffectual; a boy escaped by being dragged out of the water by a large Newfoundland dog.

Married.] At Lancaster, Captain G. Matthews, to Miss Daltary.

At Liverpool, Matthew Lewtas, esq. of Kingston, Jamaica, to Miss Margaret Harrison, of Bidston. Mr. Thomas Longton, to Mrs. Ann Christian. Mr. Martin Chaplin, to Miss Margaret Barton. Mr. Martin Hammill, merchant, to Miss Hannah Tomlinson.

At Manchester, Mr. E. B. Miller, aged 74, to Miss Ann Prescott, aged 16. Mr. John Clough, attorney, to Miss Whitely. Mr. Thorpe to Mrs. Goodier.

At Childwall, Lewis William Boode, esq. to Miss Margaret Dannett, of Wavertree.

Mr. Ambrose Danson, of Carnforth, to Miss Betsey Rowlandson, of Liverpool.

Died.] At Lancaster, aged 59, Mr. Thomas Lister, cabinet-maker.

At Liverpool, Henry Hughes, a common beggar, aged 58: after his death, one George Owen, a poor cobler, with whom he lodged, found sewed in the waistband of his breeches 104 guineas in gold, 3 twenty shilling bank notes, 3 shillings in silver, and fourpence in copper, which with singular honesty he immediately gave to the relations of the deceased. Lieutenant Cockburne, the

the Navy. In his 66th year, Mr. Michael Renwick, M. D. the oldest medical practitioner in this town. Aged 63, Mr. John Hamerton, the oldest officer in the excise at this port. Mrs. Gill. Mr. Davies. Mr. John Ducker, jun. Aged 46, Mrs. Lupton. Mrs. Rigmarden.

At Manchester, Mr. Wm. Hanson. Mr. John Raby. Mr. Robert Buckley. Mr. Joseph Holt. Mrs. Whitaker. Mr. John Rexford, wine-merchant, and a member of the Manchester and Salford volunteers.

At Downham, near Gisburn, Mr. John Robinson.

At Prescot, aged 71, Mr. Thomas Denton.

At Preston, Mr. George Forster, of the royal Preston Volunteers.

At Shayrow Green, near Preston, at the advanced age of 97, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.

At Warrington, the Rev. J. Pemberton, A. M. Fellow and tutor of Brazen-nose college, Oxford.

At Hale, after a lingering illness, Mr. Thomas Bevington, sen. aged 78.

The Rev. R. Harling, curate of Tattenhall.

At Salford, Mrs. Gould. Aged 86, Mrs. Jane Shenton. Mrs. Blomeley.

At Wigan, suddenly, Mr. Thomas Bolton, brass-founder. Mrs. Shaw.

At Blakely, in her 78th year, Mrs. N. Robinson.

At Chipping Lawn, near Burnley, whilst on a visit to his friends, William Cottam, esq. of Hardshawe Hall, in this county. A few days preceding his death, he had the misfortune to fall on some ice in the high-road, which broke his leg, dislocated the ankle, and terminated in a mortification.

At Bevington Bush, aged 80, Mr. Thomas Crooke.

At Denton, Mr. Garton Greswell. Mrs. Wood, of Didsbury.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, the Rev. William Mead, to Miss Scott.

At Stockport, Mr. Michael Stafford, to Miss Agnes Warbrick.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Wolfe. Mrs. Edwards. Mr. Harvey. Mr. George Bullock.

At Nantwich, aged 92, Mr. Tho. Beckett. At Hale, Mrs. Whitehead.

At Congleton, aged 82, Mr. John Woolley.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Norton, Mr. Jonathan Holmes, of Sheffield, to Miss Browneld of the former place.

At Melbourn, Mr. John Hazard, to Miss Brooks.

Died.] At Derby, in his 64th year, Mr. Thomas Mather, one of the aldermen of that corporation: he twice served the office of mayor. Aged 61, Mr. Ambrose Rose.

At the same place, in his 66th year, the Rev. Charles Hope, A. M. upwards of 26 years minister of All Saints, and vicar of

St. Werburgh's, and St. Michael's: he supported a long and very painful illness with great fortitude.

Aged 61, the Rev. J. Waterhouse, minister of Fairfield, near Buxton.

At Hognaston, in his 80th year, Mr. Richard Wheeldon.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. W. Mason, of Barnby, to Miss Perryn, of the former town. And on the same day, Mr. Ferguson, to Miss Charlotte Perryn, sister to the former lady.

At Bridgford, near Nottingham, Mr. Lowe, of Basford, to Miss Hornbrukle, of Gamson.

At Bramcote, near Nottingham, Mr. Lound, of Chilwell, to Miss Marriott, of the former place.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 76, Mr. John Juniper, patentee for the essence of peppermint. Mrs. Troop.

At Thurgarton, Mrs. Brettle.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. Charles Meatham, aged 78, to Miss Mary Newton, aged 26.

At Grantham, Mr. Clayton, farmer of Harluxton, to Miss Sarah Hurst, of Spittlegate.

Mr. Wm. Bennet, miller of Surfleet, to Miss Needham, of Bourn.

At Sutterton, Mr. Smithson, to Miss Cabourn.

At Louth, Mr. Bell, surgeon and apothecary of Great Grimsby, to Miss Cannon, of the former place.

At Sproxton, Mr. J. Trolly, to Miss Mary Coy. Mr. J. Swain, to Miss Ann Coy.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 34, Mrs. Carr. Miss Susannah Sarah Simpson. Mr. Francis Willoughton. Mrs. Grace Gace. Aged 48, Mrs. Lumby.

At Stamford, aged 82, Mr. Rob. Younger, mason. Aged 82, Mr. John Effon.

At Easton, near Stamford, aged 70, Mr. Robert Johnson.

At Boston, aged 38, Mr. Thomas Cook. In her 82d year, Mrs. Perkins.

At Falderworth, Mr. King.

At Owston, Miss H. E. Cooke, daughter of Colonel Sir George Cooke, bart.

At Lea, greatly lamented, Lady Anderson.

At New Sleaford, aged 81, Mr. Wm. Rowland.

At Sibsey, aged 60, Mr. Godfrey Morton, grazier.

At Gretford, aged 34, Mr. Green.

At Wigtoft, aged 54, Mrs. Sandall.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Whissendine, Mr. John Spowden, aged 17, to Miss Elizabeth Stafford, aged 15.

At Ketton, Mr. Wade to Miss Lucas.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Elton, of Lutterworth, to Miss Toon, of the Plough Inn, Humberstone Gate.

Died.

Died.] At Leicester, Miss Ann Phipps. Mrs. Hester, of the New Inn. Mrs. Christie. Aged 62, Mrs. Ward.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. Ward, postmaster.

At Rolleston, Mr. John Barfoot.

At Loughborough, Mrs. Ella.

At Mountforrel, Mrs. Kirk.

At Ullesthorpe Lodge, Mrs. Warner.

At Bittefswell, suddenly, in his 46th year,

Mr. Thomas Wood, miller: his mother died likewise suddenly about a month since at Gilmorton.

At Hinckley, of a paralytic stroke, which had deprived him for the last 17 months of the faculty of speech, James Tapscot, M. D. physician of that place, in the 61st year of his age. He was a native of America, from which country he brought with him the most flattering testimonies of his abilities. Upon his settling at Hinckley, he was recommended to the principal families in the counties of Leicester and Warwick, by whom he was constantly employed, and much respected during the long space of more than 30 years.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stafford, Mr. Walters, druggist, to Miss Hubbard.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. T. Wood, to Miss Simpson.

At Lichfield, Mr. Chinn to Miss Porter. Mr. Samuel Barker, to Miss Adams.

G. Grundy, esq. of Tillington House, near Stafford, to Mrs. Smallwood, of Moreton.

Died.] At Stafford, Mrs. Seckeron.

At Whittington, aged 50, George Wright, gent.

Aged 23, Mrs. Charlewood, wife of the Rev. Charles Benjamin Charlewood, of Oakhill, near Cheadle.

At Leek, Mrs. Cope.

At Pendeford, near Wolverhampton, Mrs. Martha Allen.

At Cotton, Thomas Gilbert, esq. a patriot, in the best sense of the word, for his life was dedicated to the service of his country, he always acted, both in and out of place, as an independent senator, while in private life he exhibited all the amiable qualities of a respectable country gentleman.

Heir to a small estate at Cotton, in the county of Stafford, Mr. Gilbert endeavoured to improve it by the profession of the law; he accordingly entered himself of the Temple, and was called to the bar; but never made any very conspicuous figure, either in the courts at Westminster, or on the circuit. Early in life he attached himself to a noble family, that possessed great influence in his neighbourhood, and when Lord Gower raised a regiment for the service of the country, in very troublesome times, Mr. Gilbert accepted a commission in it.

Some time after, he was rewarded for his loyalty, by the appointment of pay-master of the pensions to the officers' widows of the royal

navy, which he held from the first institution of the fund to the day of his death.

By the friendship of his early patron, Mr. Gilbert procured a seat in parliament, for Newcastle-under-Lyne. He was afterwards returned for Litchfield, which place he also represented for some years, and was succeeded by Lord Francis Gower, then just come of age, in whose favour he accepted the Chelten Hundreds, and immediately retired from public life.

During a long period of parliamentary service, Mr. Gilbert was always an useful and very industrious member, knowing that the best interests of commerce, manufactures, and agriculture are intimately connected with an easy and speedy communication, he zealously applied himself to the amendment of the roads, and although he did not succeed in his original plan of procuring a general act for their improvement, yet he carried through the house many provincial bills which tended to make travelling in the counties of Northampton, Warwick, Stafford, and Derby, the places to which he particularly directed his attention, infinitely more commodious and agreeable; indeed, it is well known, that before his time, the highways there were the worst in the kingdom.

A singular piece of good luck early in life rendered Mr. Gilbert independent. While paying his addresses to a Miss Philips, he presented a lottery ticket to that lady, which came up one of the largest prizes of the year. He afterwards married the fortunate possessor, by whom he had two sons; the elder was appointed some years ago one of the clerks extraordinary, belonging to the Privy Council, while the younger entered into the navy, and served in the late war, under Sir Edward Hughes, during his station in the East Indies.

Mr. Gilbert's active mind would not permit him to remain unemployed; he accordingly planned a scheme of great importance in the political economy of the country: this was the melioration of the poor laws. He began by procuring an act of parliament to compel the overseers of the poor to make a return of the expences attending their maintenance, and from this return it appeared that the then sum total, even at that period, amounted to above a million and a half sterling.

Mr. Gilbert's plan was to divide the country into districts, and to place each district under respectable trustees. This scheme, although reasonable in itself, did not receive any countenance from the minister, without whose concurrence it would have been vain to have attempted its execution; he therefore abandoned or rather suspended his project until a more favourable opportunity.

As Mr. Gilbert, being much beloved by his friends, obtained a place in which little attendance was necessary: it was that of comptroller of the Great Wardrobe, which he held for many years, until it was at last abolished under Mr. Burke's bill; but, in the exercise of its du-

ties,

ties, he betrayed none of the servility of a courtier. So satisfactory indeed was his conduct, that he was employed by the Marquis of Lansdowne, then Lord Shelburne, and the efficient minister of the cabinet, to regulate the king's household, and direct the reform agreeably to the tenor of the act. This he executed with so much care, that the then Premier was preparing to entrust him with a more important department, when he himself was obliged, by a sudden change in public affairs, to retire from the helm.

On Mr. Pitt's accession to power, Mr. Gilbert was introduced into the situation held by the late Sir Charles Whitworth, in consequence of which, he became chairman of the Committee of *Ways and Means*, the duties of which office, were executed by him with great impartiality and attention, notwithstanding his increasing age and infirmities. Having now, as he thought, obtained the ear of the minister, Mr. G. once more applied to his favourite plan for bettering the condition of the poor, and easing the expence of maintaining them. He accordingly prepared, and carried through the houses of Peers and Commons two bills, one for a new return of the expenses attending the maintenance of the poor; the other, for a list of all charitable donations, left for their support.

By the return made to the former of these, it appeared, that the increased expences, in only ten years, was full half a million of money, the whole charge now exceeding two millions sterling! This evidently demonstrated the necessity of an efficacious remedy, and Mr. G. suggested one, but could never procure the confidence of the Premier, so as to induce him to give it his decided support. Disgusted with this neglect, he finally abandoned his plan, which a very worthy member of the house has since taken up, but from the very same motive he also has been obliged to relinquish it. Subsequent to that period, Mr. Pitt brought forward his own poor bill, in which he was expected to have topped immortal glory, and by improving the situation of a numerous class of the community, to have become the benefactor of his country. It was however evidently demonstrated on this humiliating occasion, that all the gaudy splendour of impatiioned eloquence, even when backed by the acquiescence of a large majority, was incapable of propping up a system, radically deficient in stability, erected on discordant elements, and planned by a man, utterly ignorant of the nature of his materia's. Thus, a scheme formed in haste, was abandoned with precipitation, and all good men were left to lament, that a vain desire of pre-eminence had deprived the original architect of the glory of completing his own works.

But this worthy senator did not confine his exertions for the good of his country to the House of Commons. He had a very considerable share in promoting the execution of the second canal in point of consequence in this kingdom, that of the grand Trunk, to the

promotion of which he dedicated a considerable portion of his time.

On the death of his first wife, Mr. G. married Miss Crawfurd, sister of P. Crawfurd, esq. an amiable woman, with whom he retired to spend the evening of life at his paternal estate at Cotton, a spot situated among the barren moors of Staffordshire, but which, with great labour and considerable expence he had converted into a desirable place of residence.

A most patriotic motion was made by this gentleman in the House of Commons, during the American contest, the object of which was to lay a tax on all placemen and pensioners; a certain portion out of all their salaries and sinecures, was to be returned into the public treasury, for the support of the war. It is almost unnecessary to remark, that this was opposed by the whole ministerial phalanx that bolstered up Lord North's administration, and who, although they had plunged their country into an improvident and calamitous dispute, yet would not consent to alleviate the burdens of their fellow subjects, by sacrificing even the *cheese-parings of office*. A similar attempt, made in the present day, has experienced a similar fate.

After spending the better part of his life, in schemes for bettering the condition of the community at large, Mr. Gilbert, towards evening of it, resided at his paternal estate, and endeavoured in a happy obscurity, to perform all the domestic and social duties, until he ceased to be numbered with the living.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Wood, of Hatton, to Miss Dickinson.

At Alton Church, Mr. John Hipkiss, merchant, to Miss Colemore, of Camphill, near Birmingham.

At Broseley, Mr. Richard Mason, of Birmingham, to Miss Grundy, of the former place.

At Edgbaston, Mr. George Swain to Miss Ann Earl.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Samuel Bolton. Aged 82, Mrs. Rebecca Pimlott. In his 44th year, Mr. John Weavell. Mary Letitia Mellward. Mrs. Pilcher. In her 80th year, Mrs. Wilkinson.

At Coventry, George Lott, esq. barrack-master. Miss Lee. Mr. Joseph Watson. Mrs. Sorrow. Aged 61, Mr. John Piggott.

At Sheepy Hall, Warwick, after a few days illness, the Countess Dowager Carhampton, widow of the late, and mother to the present Lord Carhampton, and the Duchess of Cumberland.

At Sutton, Mr. Wilkins. Mr. Dawes, parish clerk of Solihull. At Handsworth, Mrs. Warner. At Sheldon, aged 79, Mr. Josiah Moggs. At Ashted, in his 82d year, Mr. Allport. At Redditch, Mr. Thomas Field. Miss Ann Baines, daughter of the Rev. Robert Baines, rector of Halford.

At

At Moxhull, Mr. Joseph Moore.

Mrs. Spurrer of Walsall.

At Shrewley, near Warwick, Mr. Lawrence Archer.

Aged 65, Mr. Joseph Preest, of Folehill.

At Smethwick Grove, aged 90, Mr. Edward Walker.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Thomas, of Yeaton, to Mrs. Anne Edwards, of Enson.

Mr. Gregory of the Woodhouse, near Frodsham, to Miss Hickson.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Thomas Currier.

At Ludlow, Mr. Edward Meyrick, alderman of that corporation. Also Mr. Edward Wellings; this gentleman served the office of mayor of Worcester in 1770.

At Whitchurch, Mr. John Minor.

Mrs. Leeke, of the Vineyard, near Wellington.

The Rev. Mr. Atwood, rector of Wheat-hill and Broughton.

Suddenly, at the Barhill, near White-church, Mr. Dutton.

At Ellesmere, aged 78, Mrs. Alice Harries.

At Worfield, aged 23, Miss Gratiana Fanny Bromwich.

At Loppington, the Rev. Richard Bassnett, vicar of that place.

In his 65th year, Mr. Francis Hudson, of Patton.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. Thomas Renwick, to Mrs. Gregg.

Mr. Thomas Clowes, of Tibberton, to Miss Diana Nash, of Salwarpe.

Mr. Thomas Stiles, of Dudley, to Miss Mary Pearce, of Bilston.

At Alcester, Mr. John Woodhill, to Miss Cox.

At Blockley, Mr. Martin Westmecot, to Miss M. Ball.

Mr. John Whitehouse, of Fauson Pitts, Droitwich, to Miss Diana Sanders, of Hanbury.

At Suckley, Mr. John Millward, to Miss Presdee, of Stanton. Also the Rev. Nicholas Robinson, rector of Suckley, to Miss Potts.

At Oldswinford, Mr. Serjeant Hornblower, to Miss Ann Bate.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Careless. Miss Oliver. Mrs. Malpas. Mr. Robert Chamberlain, sen. one of the proprietors of the Worcester China Manufactory.

Near Worcester, Miss Haynes.

At Evesham, Mrs. Glover.

At the parsonage house, Stanton, aged 72, the Rev. Benjamin Briscoe: he had been rector of that parish 35 years.

At Powick, in consequence of a fall from a tree, Mr. T. W. Lutwyche.

At Broomsgrove, Miss Welkes.

At Sapperton, Mr. Palmer.

At Stourbridge, Mrs. Harper.

Aged 25, Miss Elizabeth Broad, of Chaddesley Corbet.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

After 10 years litigation in the court of chancery, the trustees of Mr. Walter Scott's charity school in Ross, have established the right of that parish to the annual donation of 200l. bequeathed by that gentleman, for the education of 30 poor boys and an equal number of girls.

Married.] At Clifford, Captain William Higgins, of the Moccas Volunteers, to Miss Sarah Watkins.

Died.] At Hereford, in his 69th year, Joseph Perren, esq. one of the senior members of that corporation, and treasurer of the Hereford general infirmary ever since its establishment.

At the same place, Mrs. Gray, wife of Mr. James Gray, keeper of the county gaol.

At Scu Mill, near Hereford, aged 64, Mr. Philip Turner.

At Marfield, aged 74, Mrs. Sarah Wathen.

At Leominster, aged 81, Mr. Joseph Seward.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.] At Monmouth, Miss Gee. Mrs. Pendre. Mrs. Hughes.

GLoucestershire.

Married.] At Bristol, Benjamin Willy, esq. of the royal Surrey regiment, to Miss Maria Ann Walker. Mr. George Peppin, to Miss Hall.

At Whitminster, Mr. George Barnard, of Frampton, to Miss Elizabeth Fryer, of Peggorn.

At Conderton, Mr. James Pensam, to Miss Taylor, of Earl's Croome, Worcestershire.

Mr. Humphries, of Hazleton, in this county, to Miss Francis, of Southleigh, Oxfordshire.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. Edward Fitzgerald, late lieutenant of the 14th regiment of foot.

At Bristol, Mr. Merewether. Mr. Benzach: this gentleman possessed a mind fraught with uncommon intelligence, having visited almost every country in Europe. Mr. John Davis, collector of the excise at this port. Mrs. Clarke. Mr. Sewell, of the London Inn and Talbot Tavern. Mr. Charles Brown. Mrs. Attwood. Mrs. Edwards. Mr. Capel. In her 78th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson.

At Thornbury, Mr. L. Hollester.

Mr. Charles Holder, of Long Ashton.

At Keynsham, Mrs. Racker.

At Clifton, to which place she had been recommended for the recovery of her health, the lady of Edward Berkeley Napier, esq. of Pyle-house, Somersetshire.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's prizes in the University of Oxford for the ensuing year, viz. for Latin Verse, *Nilus*; for an English Essay, *Commerce*. The first of the above subjects is intended for those gentlemen, who have not exceeded four years from the time of their matriculation; the other for such as have exceeded four, but not completed seven years.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 72, the Rev. John Cox, LL. B. rector of West Buckland, Devon, assessor to the Vice Chancellor, in the University court, and many years minister of St. Martin's, in this city.

At Chipping Norton, aged 78, Mr. Michael Day, formerly an eminent upholder at Oxford, but who had for several years retired from business.

Thomas Gregory, esq. of Horley.

At Oddington, Mrs. Ann Siggins.

At Headington, Mrs. Sheard.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, Major Johnstone, of the 44th regiment, to Miss E. Levi. Mr. John Morgan, to Miss Lovell, of Ecton-Lodge.

At Newport Pagnell, Mr. Goodwin, surgeon, to Miss Paicoast.

Mr. Whitehead, of Werrington, to Miss Porter, of Maxey.

At Braumston, Mr. Edward, aged 60, to Miss Brown, aged 20.

Died.] At Oundle, Bremston, aged 67. Mrs. Pain, in her 54th year. Mrs. Jackson.

At Nobottle, near Northampton, Mr. John Hawgood, farmer and grazier.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] Mrs. Lowndes, of Whaddon-Hall, in this county.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mrs. Nicholson. At Normancross barracks, John Monck Mason, esq. of the 5th regiment of foot. Also James Perrot, esq. agent for French prisoners of war.

At Woodwalton, in her 64th year, Mrs. Jay, widow of the late Mr. Jay, of Clapton, Northamptonshire.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

On the 30th ult. the south west angle, with the buttresses and side-walls adjoining of the lofty and venerable tower of Great Selsford Church, in the vicinity of Cambridge, fell to the ground. The inhabitants had been warned of its approach by a gradual diminution of strength; and the buttresses at the south west angle had withdrawn from their bearing, and with the whole angle had lately made an alarming settlement: and within the preceding week, several cart-loads of the stones and mortar fell from the south wall into the church-yard. At length one entire half of the tower, to the height of 80 feet, together with the five bells, fell down; happily without doing any damage to the body of the church, or to a single individual in the parish.

The annual prize for the best essay on the character of King William III. has been adjudged to John Gilbert Cooper, B. A. of Clare Hall: and the Setonian prize to William Boland, M. A. fellow of Trinity College, for his poem on the *Epiphany*. The same gentleman obtained the prize last year, for his poem on the *Miracles*.

Married.] At Cambridge, the Rev. Wm.

Wade, B. D. fellow and junior bursar of St. John's College, rector of Lyley in Hertfordshire, and vicar of Corley in Warwickshire, to Miss Margaret Serocold, youngest daughter of the late Walter Serocold, vicar of Cherry Hinton.

Died.] At Cambridge, the Hon. William King, of Trinity college, brother to the Right Hon. Lord King: his death was occasioned by a violent cold, in consequence of being over-heated and afterwards getting wet on a shooting party.

At Lakenheath, in her 84th year, Mrs. Martha Robinson.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Thomas Gardiner, lieutenant and surgeon of the 3d regiment of Norfolk Militia, to Miss Clarissa Battefant. Mr. M. B. Mingay, to Miss Browne. Mr. Robert Rix to Miss Esther Gardiner. Mr. Isaac Walter to Miss Weeks. George Greene, gent. to Miss Bolingbroke.

Mr. Edward Jay, of Bedley Mills, to Miss Emerson, of Needham Market.

Mr. Henry Teverson, of Ketton Lays, to Miss Purkis, of Withersfield.

Mr. William Dye, of Thorpe, near Norwich, to Miss Alice Trull.

The Rev. Thomas Howe, of Morning Thorpe, to Miss Franklin, of Attleburgh.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 62, Mrs. Grace Tagg. Mrs. Charity Newman. In his 60th year, Mr. Robert Wodehouse. Aged 84, Mr. Samuel Nudds. In his 100th year, Mr. John Block. Aged 64, Mr. Joseph Springall.

At Wymondham, Mrs. Carver. Mr. James Stone.

At Thetford, in his 60th year, Mr. James Palmer, landsurveyor and postmaster.

At Caistor, near Yarmouth, Mr. William Clowes.

At East Walton, in her 91st year, Mrs. Frances Richardson. Aged 89, Mrs. Elizabeth Capper, of St. George's Tombland.

At Holt, in his 78th year, Mr. Thomas Burcham.

At Wicklewood, aged 89, Mrs. Simpson.

At Stockton, aged 20, Lieutenant Robert Bond, of the 1st regiment of royal dragoon guards.

At Brockford, Mr. Edwards, an opulent farmer.

Aged 80, Mr. Kingsbury, of Bungay.

In his 68th year, Mr. Samuel Stone, of Saxlingham.

At Hevingham Parsonage, in her 83d year, Mrs. Rodwell.

At Wood Norton, near Dereham, Mr. John Brookes.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Bury, Mr. Braddock to Miss Sier.

Mr. Thomas Cocksedge, of Ingham, to Miss Stutter, of Great Rarton.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Harrison. Suddenly, whilst working in a saw-pit, J. Brues, aged 77.

In his 47th year, Sir Thomas Gage, bart.

of Hengrave and Coldham Halls, both in this county, and captain of the Bury Volunteers.

At Soham, Mr. Pearson.

At Glemsford, aged 71, Mrs. Bull.

At Eye, at the advanced age of 95, Thomas White. He officiated as clerk of the parish nearly sixty years, and as an apparitor of the deanery of Hartismere upwards of fifty; and till within the last two years of his life regularly attended the duties of both offices.

At the same place, aged 67, Mr. Catterwell.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Elsha, Sydenham Maltus, esq. of Manley Bridge, Hants, to Mrs. Symes.

At Stevenage, R. Whittington, esq. to Miss Catherine Amelia Hinde, daughter of the late Robert Hinde, esq. of Preston Castle, in this county.

Died.] At Totteridge, the Rev. William Pagett, rector of North Wingfield, in the county of Derby.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. Jacob Cohen, to Miss Elizabeth Hart.

At the same place, Mr. Patmore to Mrs. Dalby, of Ipswich.

Mr. William York, of Springfield, to Miss Rolfe, of Woodham Walter.

Mr. Eagle, farmer, of Little Bromley, to Miss Sarah Clay, of Colchester.

Mr. Isaac Gepp, of Stratford, to Miss Middleton, of the same place.

Died.] At Colchester, Mr. James Leyzell.

At Chelmsford, Miss Lucretia Menish, Mrs. Wiffen.

At Lee House, Romford, in her 83d year, Mrs. Caune.

Mrs. Ann Marsh, wife of the Rev. Mr. Marsh, rector of Mount Bures, in this county.

At Boreham, Mrs. Catherine Oliver.

At Heybridge, Mr. Robert Barnard, jun.

In his 85th year, Mr. Wood, of Danbury.

Miss Ann Tabrum, of Rettendon.

KENT.

A bill is intended to be shortly brought into parliament by the members for the counties of Kent and Worcester, which promises to put an effectual stop to the use of deleterious drugs and woods in the brewing of malt liquor. Certainly no bill was ever more wanted, for what is called malt liquor is really composed of any thing besides malt and hops.

Married.] At Maidstone, Mr. James Rixon to Miss Bishop.

At Canterbury, Mr. John Bucknell, printer, to Miss Barbara Igglestan. Mr. Clark to Miss White. Mr. Strouts to Miss Page.

At Rochester, Mr. Joseph Baldock to Miss Frances.

At Chatham, Pierce Edgecombe, esq. of the Dockyard, to Miss Eleanor York.

At Lydds, Mr. William Breger, of Lympne, near Hythe, to Miss S. Goojwin, of the former place.

At Strood, Mr. Robert Cole to Miss Letchford, of Yalding.

At Ditton, Mr. John Golding, jun. to Miss Manwell.

At Charing, Mr. John Usmar to Miss Elizabeth Simmonds, of the Swan Inn.

Died.] At Maidstone, Mr. W. Wimble, a member of the common council. Mrs. Moore.

At Rochester, Mr. Robert Alexander.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Rooke. Aged 63, Mr. C. Delmar. In her 63d year, Mrs. Winifred Shindler. Mr. H. Spratt. Mrs. Hayward. Mrs. Salmon. Aged 81, Mr. Spencer.

At Bridges, Mr. Goodwin, schoolmaster of that place.

At Bromley, Wm. Lavender, schoolmaster.

At Boughton under Blean, Mr. T. Bunce, sen.

Mr. Hunt, of Swalecliffe, near Canterbury. Miss Pine, of Othan Mill.

Mrs. Igglestan, of Headcorn.

At his seat, at Bifrons, near Canterbury, the Rev. Edward Taylor, patron and vicar of Partrishbourn with Bridge annexed.

At Folkestone, aged 85, Mrs. Lake.

At Lydd, Mr. Wm. Hardiman.

At Tenterden, aged 61, Mr. T. Taylor, bricklayer.

Suddenly, Mrs. Stoad, of Brookland.

Mr. Walter Mond, of Sturry.

At Eden-farm, near Bromley, the Hon. George Charles William Eden, 3d son of Lord Auckland.

At Nonington, aged 64, Mrs. Wells.

Suddenly, whilst fitting in his chair, after returning from a ride, Sir Edward Dering, bart. of Surrenden Dering, in this county. He represented the town and port of New Romney in several parliaments. By his first wife Selina, daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Furnere, bart. he had a son, Edward Dering, esq. of Walton upon Thames, who succeeds him in title and estates, and who married Anne, fourth daughter of William Hall, esq. of King's Walden, in Hertfordshire: and a daughter Selina. He married, secondly, Deborah, daughter of John Winchester, esq. of Netherfoles, by whom he has several children. This is one of the oldest baronetages in this country, the title having been granted Feb. 1, 1626.

At Chatham, suddenly, Mrs. Hatch. Mr. Jacob Cazeneuve Troy, wine and brandy merchant. Willis Brook, a ship-wright in the Dock-yard. Mr. Benjamin Jeanning, master-ropemaker. Mrs. Mary Watson. Mr. John Cottrell, contract-painter to the Dock-yard. Aged 90, Mrs. Gardener.

SURREY.

Married.] At Isleworth, Mr. G. Dakings to Miss Sarah Campbell.

At Wimbledon, James Strange, esq. M. P. for East Grinstead, to Mrs. Drummond, daughter of Mr. Dundas.

Died.] At Peckham, Mrs. Shank.

Mrs. Dalbiac, of Dulwich Common.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Lewes, Miss Marriage Chatfield. Mr. Thomas Baker.

A:

At Rye, Mrs. Kennet.

At Thakenham, suddenly, whilst repairing a hedge, a poor labouring man of the name of Wilson.

Mr. William Martin, of Hailsham.

At Chichester, Mrs. Gerge.

At Henfield, suddenly, Mrs. Paine.

At Horsham in her 28th year, Mrs. Shrapnell, wife of Mr. Shrapnell, surgeon of the South Gloucester Militia. Aged 65, Mrs. Champiot.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Hurst, Mr. Wells, of Aldbourn, Wilts, to Miss Siddon, daughter of Richard Siddon, esq. of Homerton, Middlesex.

W. H. Price, esq. of Charlton-House, Wantage, to Miss Rushbrook.

At Oakingham, Mr. Arthur Gilbird Pepper, surgeon, to Mrs. Dowla.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. Robert Collis. Mr. Remond, organist of St. Lawrence. Aged 76, Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson.

At Windsor, Mr. James Panton, one of the aldermen of that corporation.

At Stanlake, Francis Jalabert, esq. brother-in-law to Lord Braybrooke.

At Woolley Park, in his 65th year, B. Tiffing, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Martyr Worthy, near Winchester, the Rev. Joon Wool, of Eafton, to Miss Shorland.

Mr. Richard Wilkes, of Portsmouth, to Miss Hyde.

Mr. John Lywood, of Eastentown Farm, near Andover, to Miss Bennett, of Froyle, near Acton.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. John Harvey, of Banjister, near Pembroke, to Miss Sharp.

Died.] At Southampton, Mr. Richard Smith.

At Winchester, Mr. Greenwood. In his 94th year, Mr. Jacob Westlake.

At Portsmouth, Ensign Carisbrook, of the North Gloucester Militia, in consequence of a wound received in a duel with Lieutenant Butt, of the same regiment.

At Arlesford, the Rev. Michael Terry, rector of Ovington.

At Bramden, aged 80, Mr. Charles Richards.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. Perkins to Miss Sturtry. Mr. Aquila Farr, to Miss Feander, of Winterstow.

Mr. John Eve, of Great Withford, aged 70, to Miss Brown, aged 25.

Mr. Parsons, of Stowell, to Miss Newton, of Milborne Port.

Mr. James Blatch, of Winterborne, to Miss E. Devenist.

Died.] At Salisbury, Miss Kerby, school-mistress.

At Christ Church, Miss Bullock.

At Uphaven, aged 74, Mrs. Sarah New-
man.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Sherborne, Mr. Henry Sellwood to Miss Mary Spooner, of the Half Moon Inn. Mr. John Fisher, surgeon of the Dictator, to Miss Wilmott.

At Whitechurch, Mr. John Wakley to Miss Fookes. The Rev. R. Hughes, vicar of Walkhampton, to Miss Sarah Sleeman.

Died.] At Dorchester, Mrs. Allen.

At the barracks, in that town, Quarter-master Tomkins, of the 11th light dragoons, At Blandford, Mr. John Page.

At Poole, Samuel Waterhouse, esq. late of Boston, in America.

At Oborne, near Sherborne, Miss Joanna Pittman.

At Sherborne, suddenly, Mr. William Jeffery.

At the Parsonage at Great Cranford, the Rev. Robert Henning, one of the justices of the peace for this county.

At Stalbridge, Mr. Martin.

At Beaminster, Mr. Wm. Frowd.

At Furzedown, near Weymouth, suddenly, Mr. Payne, farmer.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The members of the Bath Agricultural Society have petitioned parliament for a general inclosure bill.

The anniversary meeting of the Bath Agricultural Society, held on the 11th inst. was attended by a greater concourse of gentlemen-farmers and breeders of fine stock, than on any former occasion. John Billingsley, esq. V. A. author of "The Survey of Somersetshire," was in the chair. A letter from the Right Hon. the Earl of Ailesbury was read, wherein his lordship, in the most polite manner, declined the honour of holding the office of president. The Duke of Bedford, the Marquis of Lansdown, and Lord Somerville, were then severally proposed for the vacant chair. Upon a shew of hands, the majority being in favour of Lord Somerville, that nobleman was declared duly elected. The show of live and dead sheep highly gratified the judges: and a remarkably large ox, the property of the Earl of Peterborough, measuring six feet in length, and nine in length and girt, claimed universal admiration, as did several other curious specimens of improved stock. Mr. Lazarus Cohen, of Exeter, presented a curious machine for reaping and mowing, by the use of which, one man with great facility can do the work of three. This was esteemed a very ingenious and practicable useful invention; but not being finally completed, was not entitled to a premium. Lord Stratford was elected a vice-president, in the room of Sir W. Watson, who resigned.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. J. Terry to Miss Story. John Norton, esq. one of the aldermen of that city, to Miss Eliza Thompson of Louth, Lincolnshire. Mr. Well to Miss Noah. Mr. East to Mrs. Lloyd. Mr. Henry Poole, attorney, to Miss Parfitt.

At

At Bridgewater, Mr. A. Huggens to Miss Mines.

At Horsington, Mr. H. Poddle to Miss E. Michell.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Elliston, mother of the actor of that name. Also, Mrs. Mainwaring, aged 90. In her 62d year, Mrs. Mary Avarne, sister to major-general Avarne, of the marines. Mr. Cartwright. Mrs. S. Stephens. Captain Mark McGrath, of the 89th regiment of foot. Mr. Cateb Jones. Mr. Smith. Mr. Snaylem. Aged 89, Mrs. Morres.

At Wells, Mr. Wm. Cross.

At Widcombe, aged 77, Mr. J. Smith, formerly a jeweller of Bath.

At Minchin Hampton, Mrs. Shepherd.

At Queen Camel, Mrs. Jey.

At Taunton, Mr. Benjamin Spiller, upwards of 43 years clerk to the parish church of St. Mary Magdalen.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, the Rev. E. Chave, to Miss H. P. Summers, of Dartington.

At Topsham, Captain Joshua Bowley Watson, of the royal navy, to Miss Mary Manley.

At Plymouth, John Dougan, esq. to Miss Clarissa Squire.

At Tamworth, Mr. Richard Lea, to Miss Martha Babington.

Mr. John Silcock, of Walcot, to Miss Titcomb, of Castle Cary.

At Colyton, Mr. Wyn and Vink, of London, to Miss Martha Lorani, of Alderney.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. Richard Rice. Mr. Radford, apothecary. Miss Burnet. Mr. Holman, jun. Mr. Cross, of the Exeter volunteers.

At Littleham, near Bideford, the Rev. A. Stevenson.

At Netherex, near Thorverton, Mr. Hill.

At Great Torrington, at the extraordinary age of 107 years, John Oyl.

CORNWALL.

The ladies of Truro, have for some time past directed the employment of their leisure hours to a repository for the relief of their neighbouring poor. Their performances, consisting of fancy-work of every description, were lately disposed of at the card-room in Truro, where a numerous and genteel company assembled, and testified their approbation of the laudable plan, by purchasing to the sum of between forty and fifty pounds, which was subscribed in less than two hours. This method of providing for the relief of the poor, by exercising the taste, ingenuity, and leisure of the affluent, deserves the highest encouragement.

Married.] At the parish church of Mawgissay, Edward Angove, esq. of Falmouth, to Miss Mary Collier, of the former place.

SCOTLAND.

On the 23d of November, the following gentlemen were elected presidents of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, for the ensuing

year, viz. George Birkbeck, of Settle, Yorkshire, (second appointment to that office.) George Bell, surgeon, Edinburgh. Thomas Emerson Headlam, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Charles Skeene, of Aberdeen.

Married.] At Edinburgh, John Dales, of Lingo, esq. to Miss Melville, 2d daughter of the late major John Melville, of Caerney. James Bruce, esq. lieutenant governor of Dominica, to Miss Margaret Thompson.

At Glasgow, Mr. Alexander Black, to Miss Catherine Campbell.

At Falkirk, captain Borthwick, brigade major of the 71st regiment of foot, to Mrs. D'Allen, a native of France, and formerly one of the first families in that nation.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Archibald Robertson, esq. advocate. The Rev. Thomas Hardy, D.D. one of the ministers of that city, and regius professor of church history and divinity in the University. The right hon. lady Mary Carnegie, daughter of David, earl of Northesk.

At Leith, Mrs. Anna Carolina Campbell, widow of John Campbell, esq. cashier of the royal bank of Scotland.

At Dundee, Miss Scott, daughter of the late Lieutenant General James Scott.

At Mount Charles, in the vicinity of Ayr, in consequence of being severely burnt by her handkerchief catching fire, Mrs. Frances Ferguson, widow of John Ferguson, esq. of Granvale, and sister to the Countess of Crawford.

IRELAND.

Died.] At Sun Lodge, Cork, the Right Hon. Silver Oliver.

At Aughnacloy, county of Tyrone, on his way to Dublin, the Right Hon. John Earl of Portarlington, colonel of the royal regiment of Queen's County militia. His Lordship was raised to this title from that of viscount Carlow, in 1785.

At Nenagh, Mrs. Morres, only child of the present Baroness D'Heimstadt, in Germany.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Died.] At Copenhagen, the 7th of September, the celebrated Danish historiographer and chamberlain, Peter Frederic Suhm, in the fifty ninth year of his age.

At Paris, aged 82 years, the ci-devant Duc de Nivernois, formerly member of the French academy, and of that of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and for some time ambassador in England. He had published an Essay upon Horace; and another on the Art of Gardening. An Essay published in 1795, on the life of J. J. Barthelemy, Author of the Voyage of Anacharsis, has been attributed to him, but he is principally known by his Fables, which he recited with all the graces of elocution, in the public sittings of the French Academy, and which were collected and published about two years ago. Through his whole life, he was a lover, and protector of Literature and the fine Arts.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

EARLY in the month, the Merchants, who have for several years past had in contemplation a plan for removing the present inconveniences of the Port of London, by the formation of Wet Docks at *Wapping*, petitioned parliament for leave to bring in a bill for this purpose; and a few days after, a petition was presented by the corporation, with a view to the same object, by making a navigable canal or passage across the *Isle of Dogs*, from Blackwall to Limehouse, purchasing the mooring-chains in the river, which are mostly private property, and appointing harbour-masters to regulate the navigating and mooring of vessels in the port; they also propose to make Wet Docks in some part of the *Isle of Dogs*, for the reception and discharge of the West India shipping. The latter part of the plan has, however, been taken up by a number of West India merchants and planters, distinct from those first mentioned, and they propose carrying it into execution, either alone, or in conjunction with the other improvements projected by the corporation, conceiving that no spot so eligible as the *Isle of Dogs* can be found within the same distance from the Custom-house, and where the whole of the West India trade can, at a moderate expence, be so completely concentered, and so securely accommodated. As it is possible that a union of interests may lead to the adoption of this plan, to which many may accede, not so much from a conviction that it is free from objections, as from the increasing necessity of relief of some kind being attempted, we shall state the mode in which it is proposed to be carried into execution.—The plan comprises two docks: the large dock, with the quays, wharfs, and warehouses attached thereto, to be surrounded and effectually enclosed with a high wall; this is intended for the reception of loaded ships in the West India trade, and as a dépôt for West-India produce; and a smaller dock, to receive all the light ships in that trade. The close dock to be capable of containing near 200 loaded ships, and to admit 46 of the largest of those ships to discharge their cargoes upon the quays or wharfs at one time. The warehouses to be sufficiently extensive to hold 46,000 hds. of sugar, 16,000 puncheons of rum, 35,000 hds. of Coffee, and all other West India produce usually put into warehouses. For defraying the expences of the undertaking, a subscription has been opened for 500,000l. of which 50,000l. is reserved, with a view that the corporation may subscribe to that amount, and 200,000l. for the accommodation of the subscribers to the plan for forming Wet Docks at *Wapping*. It must, however, be observed, that the proposers of the docks in the *Isle of Dogs*, apprehend that the numerous advantages which they have in view by the removal of the West India trade from the river, which it now so much encumbers, may be all defeated, unless the legislature shall render it obligatory, on the ships trading to or from the West Indies, to confine themselves to the use of the docks and warehouses set apart for their reception, and calculated for their accommodation; at the same time they declare their resolution to oppose any tonnage rate, or other tax which may affect the West India trade, under any other plan for improving the port, conceiving that under no plan but their own this branch of trade will receive an adequate benefit.

A petition has also been presented to parliament from the town of Liverpool, for the purpose of accommodating the increasing trade of that port with two additional Wet Docks.

Raw Sugars, upon the discontinuance of the Drawback, fell very considerably; they have however since got up again, the average price for the week, ending the 19th, was 68s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. exclusive of duty.

The *Nottingham*, or Stocking manufactory, which also embraces Leicestershire and Derbyshire, has risen of late to considerable importance, in comparison with its state 30 years back, which may be attributed chiefly to Sir Richard Arkwright's improvements in the spinning of cotton-wool, co-operating with the spur which ingenuity feels when unshackled with duties and left to its free exertion. It is thought a moderate supposition, that at the present time its increase has not been less than ten times what it was at the period just mentioned. On the breaking out of the American war it declined very much, but revived at the general treaty of peace, and has since continued with increasing vigor. The present war entails hardships on the manufacturers, by totally stopping remittances from Spain and Italy, and likewise partially from the Americans, who are too justly accused of want of faith and punctuality in their commercial engagements; but the effect of these impediments is in some measure compensated, by the East India trade requiring a greater supply of silk, and fine cotton and thread goods; likewise by the increase of the Portugal trade, and a further demand for Russia for coarse goods; to which may be added the establishment of the Patent Lace trade, an article which was introduced at *Nottingham* only a few years since, but is now in considerable demand, and claims the attention of most of the manufacturers, the public encouraging it much in wide and narrow laces, in cloaks, and in vails; the first and the last of these articles are beginning to be worn abroad, which gives a fair prospect of an increasing demand. There is supposed to be at present about 16,000 stocking and lace frames in *Nottingham* and the shire, 42,000 stocking-frames in *Hinckley*, *Leicester*, and shire,

shire, and 2,000 in Derbyshire, making together 30,000 stocking makers, each of whom is supposed to give employment to three more persons, either men, women, or children, in the clipping of the sheep, the growing of the cotton and flax, the raising of the silk, and the employment of the seller, making together 120,000 persons employed by this manufacture. The returns of the trade may be estimated at about 2,000,000l. per annum, and it is now the briskest manufacture in England.

The Silk manufactory, during the present year, has exceeded expectation, and may, perhaps, be said to be in a more flourishing state than for several years past. The material being entirely of foreign growth, must be liable to frequent fluctuations in price, but since we last noticed this article, there has been little variation, except in the following instances: the Bengal raw silk, which after the company's sale was in great demand, in consequence of the scarcity of Italian raw, and bore a premium upon the extravagant price at which it was sold, has, from an importation since of about 290 bales of Italian raw, with the expectation of a great quantity more, and of the fleet from Bengal, decreased considerably in value, and is likely to continue so for the present; from the same causes, the article of China raw is rather lower, as some of the Italian raws have been substituted in its place; therefore, as the trade may be considered as well supplied with raw silks at present, there is no appearance of an advance upon that article. With respect to Thrown Silk, the quantity that has been imported since October is about 265 bales, which in a full market has continued the article with little or no variation, except Bergam, which is somewhat lower; there are various opinions upon the future price of thrown silk, some expect an advance from a greater demand in the beginning of the year, with which the merchants generally flatter themselves at this season, others from a detention of the silks destined for this country by severe weather, or a considerable diminution of the quantity in consequence of the war between the French and the King of Sardinia, but these are evidently mere conjectures: the prices at present are as follows.

RAW.

Fossombrone	from 39s. to 41s. gr. lb.
Pozero	35 to 37
Roverado	33 to 35
Milan	23 to 24 sm. lb.
French	21 to 24
China	29 to 30

THROWN.

Piedmont	from 28s. to 39s.
Italian Organ	33 to 35
Bergam	28 to 33
Milan	29 to 32
Modena	27 to 31
Bengal Organ	28

The import of silk, during the present year, has been such as to keep the market well supplied. The total quantity up to the last week has been 2225 bales of Thrown, and 1128 bales of Raw: total 3353 bales.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE alternations of frost and thaw, in the beginning of the month, did not much impede the general business of the husbandman; but the severity of the latter part has put a stop to some of his operations. The wheats that have been sown this year, not having, till the present period, met with any very material check, look remarkably well. Turnips, we believe, have not yet received any very serious injury. In some places, however, they have been nearly fed off, and in others they are much employed in fattening neat cattle and sheep. They are advancing much in price, and the severity of the weather at this time, must, we apprehend, raise them still higher, as well as do them much damage in other respects.

The late sharpness of the season has also rendered the application of the flail pretty general, and we are pleased to find that all the different sorts of grain, in general, turn out fine, sound, and well.

In the northern districts, as well as some of the more southern ones, we find there is plenty of fat stock, and that butcher's meat is reasonable in price. Lean cattle do not seem to advance much, though the demand for them is somewhat increased.

FLOWER averages 40s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. WHEAT 48s. 4d. BARLEY 29s. 8d. OATS 19s. 7d.

IN SMITHFIELD MARKET, BEEF fetches from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 6d. MUTTON 3s. to 4s. VEAL 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. and PORK 2s. 8d. to 3s. 4d.

HORSES. Those employed in farming business are still low.

HOPS. BAGS 9l. to 9l. 10s. POCKETS 10l. to 11l. 10s.

HAY, in ST. JAMES'S MARKET, sells from 2l. 6s. to 3l. 3s., and STRAW from 1l. 10s. to 1l. 16s.